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STACK 3

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5
1983

The great leader President Kim Il Sung casts a ballot at the polling booth of constituency No. 51 to elect deputies to the Taesong district people's assembly

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Comrade Kim Il Sung shakes hands with Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso

Goodwill Envoy of Congolese People

Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, paid a state visit to our country from March 12 to 15 at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guest and his entourage were warmly welcomed by the Korean people everywhere they went.

Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso presents Comrade Kim Il Sung with a gift

Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, acknowledges the hearty cheers of the crowds at the airport

Friendship Envoy of the People of Upper Volta

A delegation of the People's Salvation Council and Government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by His Excellency Thomas Sankara, Prime Minister of the Republic of Upper Volta, paid an official goodwill visit to our country from March 13 to 16 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were warmly welcomed by the Korean people everywhere they went.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung shakes Prime Minister Thomas Sankara of Upper Volta by the hand

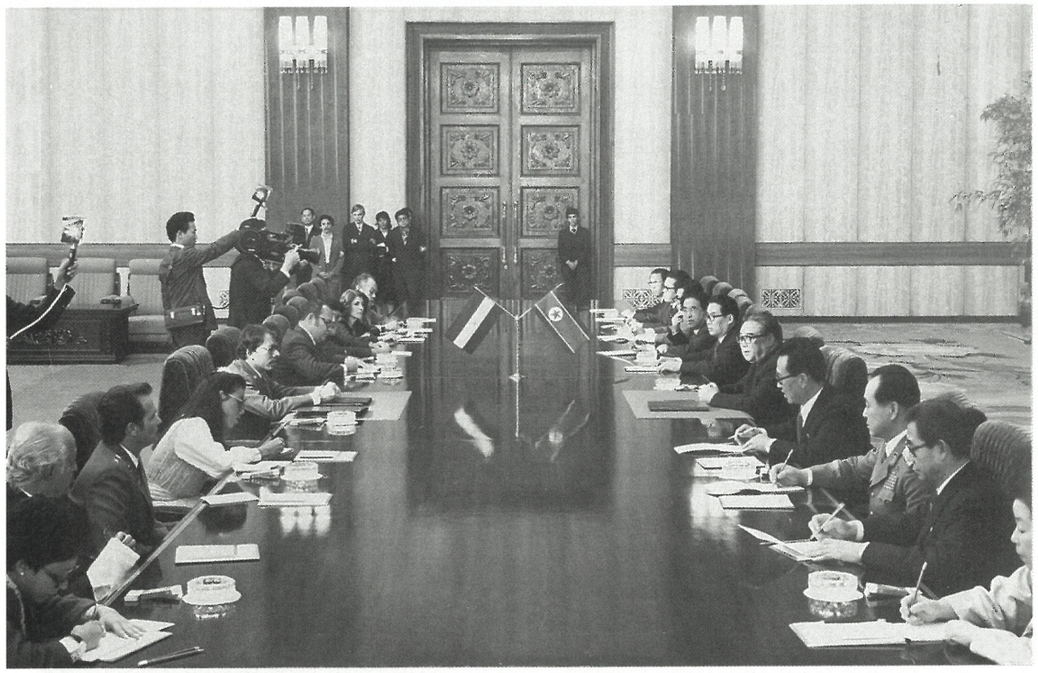
More than 100,000 working Pyongyangites warmly welcome the friendship envoy of the people of Upper Volta along the streets

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra acknowledge the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds at the Pyongyang mass rally to welcome the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua by uplifting their firmly grasped hands

Goodwill Mission of Nicaraguan People

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, paid a state visit to our country from March 18 to 21.

The guests were warmly welcomed by the Korean people wherever they went.



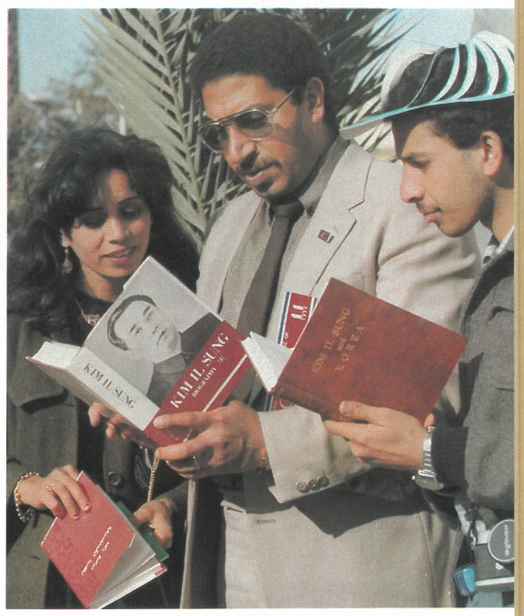
Talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra

More than 100,000 Pyongyangites warmly welcome the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua along the streets

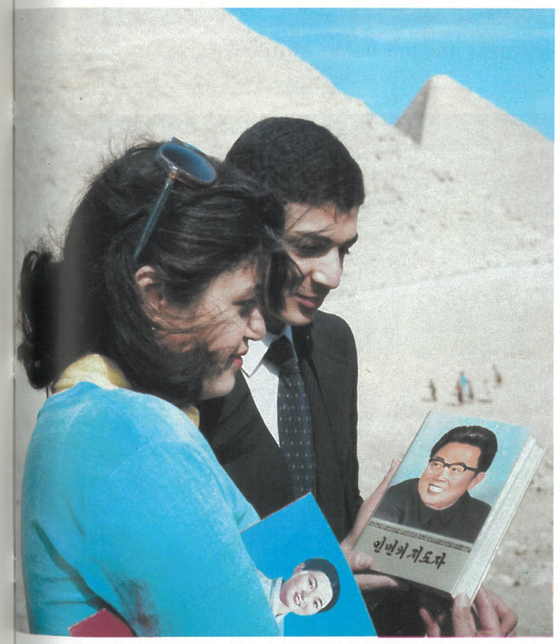
DPRK Book, Photo and Handiwork Exhibitions

△ IN EGYPT

The DPRK section of the Cairo exhibition is always alive with inspectors



Egyptian university teachers read Kim Il Sung's Biography

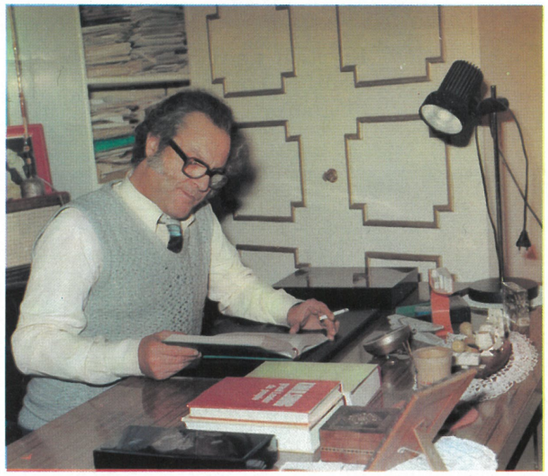


Cairo University students see the image of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il on "People's Leader," a book on his revolutionary history

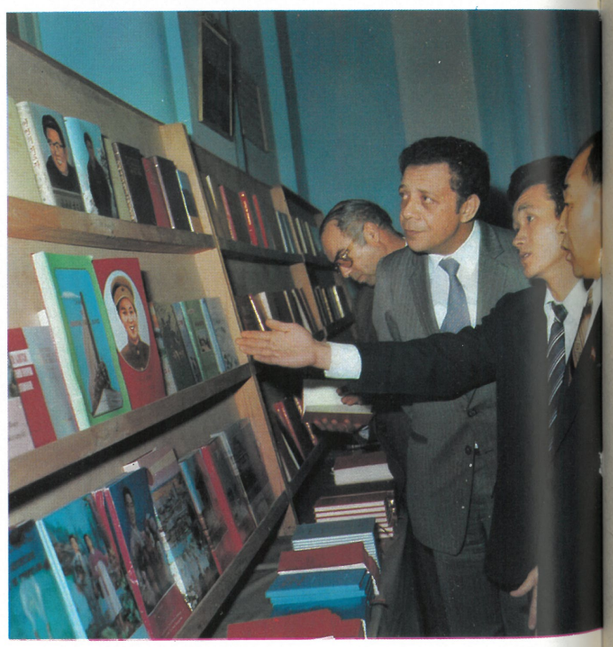
The Defence Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt looks round the exhibition

△ IN TUNISIA

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's classic works and our books arouse a great deal of interest among Tunisians



Vice-Chairman of the Tunisian Writers' Union deeply studies the respected leader President Kim Il Sung's classic works



The Sfax governor of Tunisia looks round the exhibition

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FRONT COVER: **Producers of electric locomotives in their worthwhile endeavour**

INSIDE FRONT COVER: **The Kapsan-Musan military road along which the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army marched in broad daylight in May 1939 under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung**

INSIDE BACK COVER: **Poster "Let's bring about a great leap forward in coal production through a vigorous struggle to make the 'speed of the 80s'!"**

BACK COVER: **Azaleas on Dam No. 5**

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

WORSHIP OF GREAT POWERS AND DOGMATISM ARE ANTITHESES TO THE JUCHE IDEA

"...in order to establish Juche thoroughly, we must completely eliminate dogmatist attitudes to the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, blind worship of big powers and reliance on them and national nihilism. At the same time, we must oppose national chauvinism and national isolationism and strictly guard against restorationism which attempts to revive the ancient uncritically on the plea of valuing our own things. This is precisely the revolutionary essence of the Juche we advocate."

"...main stumbling block to establishing the Juche idea is flunkeyism. Flunkeyism is an old idea that had been handed down over centuries in our country. The flunkeyists claim that their own things are all bad, that they have nothing which is useful and that everything foreign is good. They take such a nihilistic attitude to things of their own."

"Flunkeyism and national nihilism are, in the long run, bound to lead one to betray and ruin one's country and nation. Being most ardent lovers of the country and the people, we Communists must resolutely fight against national nihilism and flunkeyism which ignore our nation and the history of our country."

"Historical experience shows that when a person turns to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a people takes to flunkeyism their country falls into ruin, and when a party acquires flunkeyism it makes a mess of revolution and construction."

"In the final analysis, it is flunkeyism to think that only large countries can vanquish the Yankees. If all peoples fighting in the cause of revolution strengthen their solidarity and put up a powerful, united resistance, they are bound to win."

"We must reject all manifestations of flunkeyism towards great powers and root it out completely, and establish Juche more thoroughly and promote the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in all spheres."

"We must not fall into the nihilistic tendency to negate and erase all things of the past, or into the restorationist tendency to follow them blindly."

"Some people do not have a correct idea of what is meant by dogmatism. Dogmatism is nothing special. It implies, briefly, an attitude of applying general propositions as they are, or of mechanically copying from the things of others, without taking account of the specific conditions of one's own reality. To speak figuratively, it means swallowing others' things whole."

"If one acquires the habit of only copying from others, he will eventually find himself totally devoid of his own thought and will also lose the ability of developing new ideas. Suppose a lazy pupil does not write a composition himself, but always has somebody else write one for him because he dislikes composition, the result will be that he will always be unable to write a composition. The same is true of our revolutionary work. As long as one relies on others and only copies from them without establishing Juche in his work, he can display no creative initiative."

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG's Thought of Strengthening International Revolutionary Forces

Properly organizing the revolutionary forces of the world and strengthening them is one of important strategic problems decisive to the outcome of world revolution.

This problem has become especially imperative in our times because world revolution has broadened in scope as never before and assumed great diversity and is participated in by various revolutionary forces.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the trend of world revolution in our times and the prevailing international situation and advanced a unique thought of strengthening every force in the world revolutionary movement and steadily raising its role, while, at the same time, increasing the revolutionary forces of the world as a whole. This thought gives the correctest answer to the question of forming the international revolutionary forces in our age.

The main point in his thought of strengthening all the revolutionary forces of the world is to expand and develop the national-liberation forces, the non-aligned movement, the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

To strengthen the revolutionary forces of the world it is important to clarify correctly the historical position and role of various revolutionary forces.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism is a sacred liberation struggle for hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people; it is also a great battle to cut the life line of world imperialism. This struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism are the two major revolutionary forces of our times, and they join into one torrent which will carry imperialism to its grave." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 539.)

In our times the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement has become not a mere reserve of the international proletarian movement but a great struggle to cut the life line of world imperialism, a powerful revolutionary force standing opposed to imperialism.

Asia, Africa and Latin America, which were oppressed and plundered by imperialism and colonialism for centuries, have become a theatre of fierce battle against imperialism; their peoples are making great contributions to striking heavy blows at imperialism to hasten its fall.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung newly defined the position and role of the national-liberation movement and set out a correct policy of building up its internal forces.

In order to strengthen these forces it is necessary to build a party, the general staff of the revolution, in each country, rally the working class and the peasantry around it and thus prepare the main forces of revolution, and to unite broad masses interested in the revolution. At the same time, the peoples who have already won national independence should totally destroy the imperialist machine of colonial rule, deprive imperialists and their accomplices, local reactionaries, of their economic footholds, establish a progressive socio-political system, and build an independent national economy and culture.

The national-liberation movement is an international movement to tear down the colonial system of world imperialism and bring about the freedom and liberation of peoples. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have common interests and their revolutionary struggles are closely bound to each other. Therefore, each nation must increase its own forces and, at the same time, strengthen international solidarity.

When Asian, African and Latin American peoples strengthen international solidarity, they can win victory on all fronts of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung defined the non-aligned movement as a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our age and advanced an outstanding policy to expand and develop this movement.

He said:

"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting Chajusong; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., p. 89.)

The non-aligned movement is an independent political force which reflects the main trend of our times towards Chajusong and makes anti-imperialism and independence its idea and objective. This movement is a great worldwide movement, an organized force with recognized principles of activity; it deals heavy blows at the imperialist policy of aggression and plunder and mightily inspires the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people and the peoples of newly-emerging countries.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught that to strengthen the non-aligned movement non-aligned countries should strictly observe the principle of Chajusong and the principle of close unity and cooperation, and strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one. This is a policy which most correctly reflects the noble idea and actual requirements of this movement.

Chajusong is the fundamental idea of the non-aligned movement.

In no circumstances should individual countries be allowed to exercise privileges within the non-aligned movement or meddle in the internal affairs of other member nations.

Non-aligned countries must not only firmly maintain Chajusong but also closely unite on its basis.

Unity is the life and soul of the non-aligned movement and the source of invincible strength. Non-aligned countries must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by imperialist moves to divide them, but must join hands to counter imperialist aggression and intervention in close unity.

When they firmly unite politically and closely cooperate with each other economically and technically, they can build an independent national economy and establish a new international economic order.

Strengthening the socialist forces and the international communist movement is vital to the destiny of world revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As for the role of the international communist and working-class movements in the anti-imperialist struggle, today these movements constitute the most powerful revolutionary force standing opposed to all the imperialist-led reactionary forces and the decisive force holding in check the imperialist policy of aggression and war and guaranteeing world peace and security." *(Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists,* Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 8.)

He elucidated all problems of principle to strengthen the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

What is important here is to build up the socialist countries and national units of the communist movement.

The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties are independent national units of the international communist movement which are closely bound together through class solidarity and are responsible, first and foremost, for national revolutions. Strengthening each socialist country or communist or workers' party helps to strengthen and expand the socialist forces and the international communist movement as a whole and enables the socialist countries and communist and workers' parties to undertake and perform a greater role in the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and oppressed people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung also set forth an absolutely correct policy to prevent the division of the socialist forces and strengthen their unity and cohesion.

The socialist forces will be able to attain their solid unity, when the socialist countries oppose imperialism, support the national-liberation movement in colonies and the working-class movement, go on to socialism and communism and observe the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the working-class movement and the democratic movement and anti-war peace movement of different segments of people in capitalist countries and gave correct answers to problems of principle arising in expanding and strengthening these movements.

His thought and policies showing clear-cut ways to strengthen all the forces in world revolution, provide an ideo-theoretical weapon which should be taken up in bringing about a new turn in the formation of the revolutionary forces and advancing world revolution as a whole.

The idea of consolidating the revolutionary forces of the world as a whole, also holds an important place in his thought of strengthening the world's revolutionary forces.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea will fight on vigorously to build an independent and peaceful new world free from all kinds of domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and progressive people the world over under the banner of independence against imperialism." *(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee,* Eng. ed., pp. 96-97.)

Uniting all the anti-imperialist independent forces of the world is an essential requirement of world revolution.

For their common aspiration for Chajusong against all manner of domination and subjugation, all the revolutionary forces of the world can unite as a single political force. If they unite, they win; if not, they are destroyed one by one. This is a truth of struggle and a lesson of revolution.

Their unity is all the more important now that imperialists are getting more and more undisguised in their divisive activities.

If all the revolutionary forces, such as the national-liberation movement, the non-aligned movement, the socialist forces and the international communist movement, strongly unite in strict adherence to Chajusong and the principled stand towards imperialism and strike collective blows at the latter, they can isolate and weaken it and effectively promote world revolution as a whole.

Another important revolutionary principle proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in strengthening the world's revolutionary forces is that they should support and assist each other.

He said:

"A victorious revolution should assist those countries whose revolutions have not yet triumphed, providing them with experiences and examples and render active political, economic and military support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of the world. The peoples in countries which have not yet won their revolutions should fight more actively to defend the successful revolutions of other countries against the imperialist policy of strangulation and hasten victory for their own revolutions." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 239-40.)

What is most essential in mutual support and assistance is that the socialist countries should do everything in their power to actively support the national-liberation movement, the non-aligned movement and all other revolutionary struggles. At the same time, the oppressed nations and peoples should defend the socialist forces and the international communist movement with their struggles; this is their internationalist duty.

When all the anti-imperialist independent forces of the world closely cooperate and strongly support each other, they will grow invincible and be able to give a decisive stroke to imperialism and hasten the triumph of world revolution.

For their correctness and scientificalness the great leader President Kim Il Sung's original thought and policies of strengthening the world's revolutionary forces have tremendous magnetism and vitality and are strongly inspiring the struggle of the world's revolutionary people to victory.

Kim Yong Gi

Korean Revolution Museum (7)

Dawn over Juche Korea

National liberation stirred up this country greatly. The great leader General Kim Il Sung laid out a brilliant plan to build new Korea and wisely led the people and looked after them with warm fatherly love. The days of nation-building after liberation were really meaningful. A new era was dawning on Juche Korea, with the great leader warmly loving the people and the latter placing boundless confidence in the former.

Rooms Nos. 28-31 of the Korean Revolution Museum preserve plenty of materials which tell about stirring events taking place at that time.

Historic House at the Foot of Haebang Hill

There is a piece of photograph in the museum. It is of a rather small two-storied house situated at the foot of Haebang Hill. In this meaningful historic building the great leader opened up a new age of creation and construction.

On August 20, 1945 he explained to military and political cadres how to build the party, state and armed forces in the liberated homeland. And for this purpose he dispatched his beloved men to different places of the country. Then the great leader moved into this plain house and buckled down to nation-building; he wore the same military uniform as he had worn during the armed struggle. At that time his house was frequented not only by those working in Pyongyang but also by political and liaison workers assigned to localities. They would make work reports to him and, upon receiving his instructions on problems they had raised, would leave the place. The house reminded anti-Japanese fighters of the Headquarters in the secret camp in the days of the armed struggle, which political and liaison workers active at different places had kept on visiting. In fact, the house at the foot of Haebang Hill was a historic house where the Headquarters of the Korean revolution was located immediately after liberation.

The great leader founded our Party on October 10, 1945 and organized the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a genuine people's power, on February 8, 1946, while he lived in this house.

Certificate of Landownership

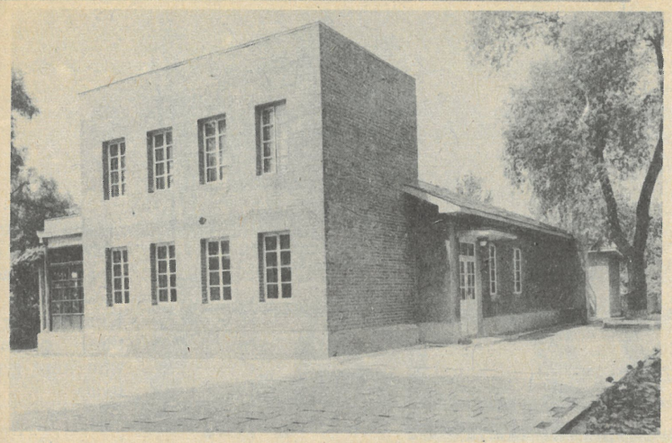
This is a legal document which certifies landownership. It was given to the peasants to whom lands were distributed free of charge through agrarian reform. Soon after liberation the great leader had agrarian reform and other democratic reforms carried out. As a result, 700,000 and more families of poor peasants and hired hands who had had no land and been illtreated, could farm on their own lands and become well-off.

One day in March 1946, when agrarian reform was in full swing, the great leader visited a farming village in Taedong County, South Pyongan Province. He even went to a field distributed to a peasant who had had the hardest time before, and personally drove a signpost into the ground and encouraged the new owner to farm the field for ever.

"Labour Law for the Workers and Office Employees in North Korea"

This is the labour law promulgated on June 24, 1946. Thanks to this law eight-hour day was enforced for factory and office workers, and democratic rights to work and rest were fully ensured.

This law was followed by the "Law on Nationalization of Industries, Transport, Communications and Banks and So On," and factories and enterprises owned by Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation, which accounted for more than 90 per cent of industries, were confiscated and nationalized or



The great leader General Kim Il Sung lived in this house immediately after liberation, when he wisely organized and led preparations for party-founding and all other revolutionary activities

came into the hands of the Korean people.

One day in November 1946 the respected leader visited the Sariwon Textile Mill and saw little girl-workers. Nine or ten-year-old girls had drudged there, sold to Japanese marauders. After liberation most of them had returned home to their parents and only those with no parents remained at the mill and continued to work. But, according to the labour law they were too young to work. The great leader was kind enough to make sure that they were all supported by the mill and attended school.

Great Leader's Message

On display is a message the great leader personally wrote for the graduates of the Central Party School after liberation. Our country embarked on building a new society but had few cadres of its own as a result of the colonial rule. He regarded the cadre question as essential for the successful building of democratic new Korea. He found out old-line intellectuals and enabled them to join in the glorious revolutionary ranks, and established Kim Il Sung University, the Central Party School, and other schools in many places.

Out of the earnest desire to tell of the great leader's solicitude down through generations, the one-year course graduates of the Central Party School decided to prepare a memorial notebook bearing his autographed teaching. One day a student called on him at his home to get his autograph. But the great leader, with a kind smile, would not consent to the request, saying that was unnecessary. The student was at a loss what to do; he thought he had made an impertinent request. Comrade Kim Jong Suk was present on the occasion and suggested to the great leader that he had better meet the earnest wish of the students. Emboldened by her words, the student stubbornly repeated his request.

The great leader wrote the following words in a vigorous stroke:

"For the country's independence and sovereignty and for the people's freedom and happiness you should be competent Party and state officials who will lead the people and always work with them living among them."

The ardent desire of the students was satisfied in this way.

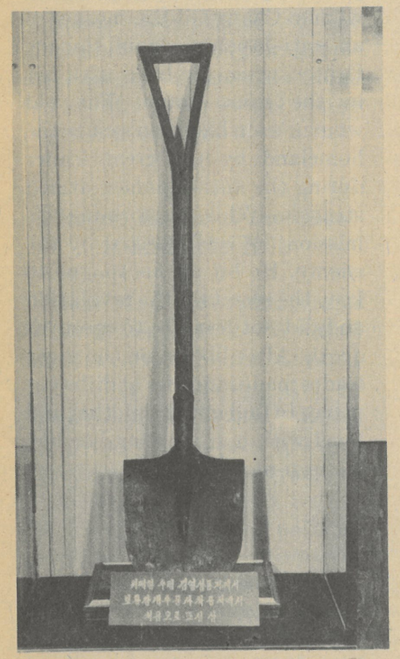
Korean Jacket and Skirt

There is exhibited a dress the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk personally made for an old woman Chang Gil Bu, mother of an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, when she lived with her in the same house. The old woman's son had been sent to the homeland by the great leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. While performing his mission, he was arrested by the enemy. He bit off his tongue to keep the secrets of the revolution and did not hesitate to meet his death. After liberation the great leader made inquiries at different places to find out the mother and lived with her, treating her like his own mother.

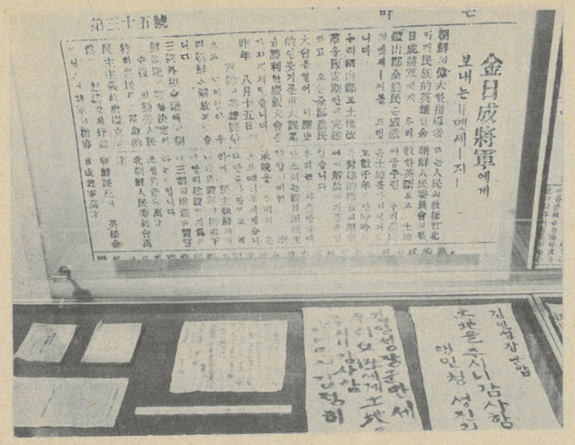
Shovel

On display is a shovel which is a meaningful relic. With this shovel the great leader President Kim Il Sung broke the ground for the improvement project on the Potong River carried out in Pyongyang after liberation.

In those days the great leader was arousing the masses to a movement to build the country. The first task was the improvement project on the Potong River to protect the democratic capital of Pyongyang against flood. He initiated the work and broke the ground for the project. Japanese imperialist aggressors had spent ten years for the project, but in vain. But Pyongyangites completed it in only 55 days. This flame of national construction spread into a mass construction struggle across the country.



The shovel with which the great leader General Kim Il Sung broke the ground to start the improvement project on the Potong River



Letters of thanks addressed to the great leader General Kim Il Sung by the peasants who were given lands

Letters of Gratitude

These are letters of gratitude and resolution sent to the great leader from our people who, after liberation, had become able to lead a happy life as the masters of the country, owners of the factories and lands. Out of the joy of farming on their own lands, many peasants, including a woman in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, donated rice to the country as a token of their gratitude.

The great leader highly appreciated the distinguished service rendered by this woman peasant who worked well upholding the line of building democratic new Korea and died during the war while defending the people's power from the enemy's encroachment. He saw that her home village was called Bobu-ri after her name.

Press Materials

Exhibited are south Korean publications after liberation which carried the teachings of the respected leader General Kim Il Sung and articles highly acclaiming his greatness and the sagacity of his leadership.

In the northern half of the Republic the people started a happy and worthwhile new life, but in south Korea the most ferocious policy of colonial enslavement was enforced after its occupation by US imperialists. Many south Korean people worried about the future of the nation kept on visiting Pyongyang to receive advices from the great leader. Among them were revolutionists, delegates of democratic parties and social organizations, individuals and men of the press. Many south Korean newspapers carried the august portraits of the great leader and his teachings.

Compatriots in the south were happily excited to see the portraits of the great leader, sun of the nation and legendary hero, and waged a more resolute struggle for independence against the US and for the country's reunification.

Kim Sun Ryong

Comrade KIM IL SUNG the Greatest Revolutionary Leader of the Twentieth Century

Edward S. Seecharan (Guyana)

The great and patriotic leader was born in a low-eaved straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912.

With his birth mankind greeted a new historical era, the era of the Juche. The present era is moving ahead under the brilliant banner of the Juche and the people have appeared as masters of history and the times under the Banner of Independence. The Great Leader authored the immortal idea to bring about the eternal spring of mankind and open the concise way for the building of an ideal society and has led the Korean revolution to victory under the brilliant ideas of the Juche.

The glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary activities of the devoted leader, the peerless patriot, the national hero and great revolutionary leader, is a history of warm love for and loyal services to the country and the people and a history of the worthy struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism in Korea and the whole world.

Only a good tree bears flowers and fruits under the sun, people can win victory and enjoy glory, happiness and prosperity under the guidance of the great leader.

It was only after the Korean people shown great respect for the beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation as their greatest leader, guiding star, and father of the nation, that they were able to end the long history of darkness, gain light, win freedom and liberation from the Japanese and other imperialist forces and enjoy happiness and prosperity.

For over 100 years the Korean nation suffered repeated foreign invasions. It resisted them stubbornly by waging relentless struggles and at the bottom of these lay strong mental power and perseverance. Moreover, it underwent a sore trial while fighting an armed struggle against the 30-odd year long Japanese colonial rule, tyranny and indescribably severe suppression. Comrade Kim Il Sung the lodestar of the Korean people set about to chart the course for victory which he realised on the 15th August 1945.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors who attempted to crush the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the infancy, President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander shouldering the heavy burdens of the front and the rear, inflicted a heavy and most disgraceful and humiliating defeat upon the US imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world. With his remarkable command and unique war strategy and tactics he defended the independence of the country and the honour of the nation and made the aggressors go down for the first time in history.

The great leader basing himself on the Juche idea gave scientific and full answers to a great number of difficult and complex problems arising from the historical changes of our times and revolutionary practice.

He advanced theories and strategies and tactics for all revolutionary stages—the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, socialist construction and the world revolution—and newly and originally developed and systematized the revolutionary theories of all domains, political, economic, cultural and military.

President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology is an integral system of idea, theory and method of Juche; it is a great guiding idea, a guiding theory and a guiding method of the revolution representing all the historical periods including our times and the future society. It is a militant banner leading people to a creation of a new world free from exploitation and oppression and to the national liberation, class emancipation and human liberation. His revolutionary ideology means a revolutionary turn in the progressive thought of mankind

and the highest stage of the working class's revolutionary ideology.

After the Great Fatherland Liberation War the beloved President organised and led wisely the socialist revolution and the building of socialism and showed the world an example in the building of a new society.

The Korean people had taken over the backward productive forces and culture from the old colonial semi-feudal society, and even they were destroyed by the Korean war. In such hard conditions he guided the people to complete smoothly the difficult and complicated task of reorganising the relations of production along socialist lines only in four to five years and splendidly carry out the task of industrialization and thus established a strong independent socialist state with the most advanced socialist system, a powerful independent national economy, indestructible self-defence capabilities and a brilliant national culture and made the Korean people a powerful dignified people enjoying eternal prosperity and happiness.

President Kim Il Sung organized and led wisely the socialist revolution and brought together all the people of his country under his warm care with a great embracing power and shows profound love and affection for them.

The great and beloved President said: "**Love between revolutionary comrades enables one to preserve one's political integrity and fight to the last in the glorious revolutionary ranks.**"

The greatest revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung believes in the masses of the people and takes good care of them and the masses of the people firmly believe in him and show endless love and affection for him. Under his wise and tender care the people of the DPRK are successfully clearing the way to complete the victory of socialism, with full militant spirit and revolutionary zeal.

The President who is possessed of lofty virtues and popular traits works heart and soul to provide the people with a bountiful and cultured life.

He is much tender-hearted, generous, modest and simple. He always finds himself among the people and teaches them and guides them, sharing the sweets and bitters of life with them. He calls on people, sits knee to knee with them to discuss state affairs frankly with them and looks after every aspect of their life with fatherly concern. He refuses to have a moment's rest and does not spare any troubles for their happiness. He sees his greatest worth and joy of life in the daily improving people's lives and devotes himself to their welfare. He is not fond of high titles and decorations. He has always said: Just call me your Comrade. Herein lies the secret of his popularity.

At schools and on the co-operative farms, in the factories and offices and at homes and in the streets, men, women and children are directly offering their tribute of great admiration, love, sympathy and respect to the great leader, the father who has brought their freedom, happiness and progress. With flowers and songs, all the people manifest their fervent wish that he, as the comrade and friend who protects and takes care of them and leads them with parental affection, might live a long life in good health.

Today Comrade Kim Il Sung holds the highest position and enjoys absolute trust and respect of the world revolutionary people as their great and outstanding leader who fights for the happier future of the entire world and defends their interests.

The great leader, indeed, has been dedicating his whole life to the Korean people and the world people, making a great contribution to the Korean revolution and the world revolution, and the causes of the progress of mankind. His glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and revolutionary exploits, his revolutionary thought and seasoned leadership and lofty virtues will remain a lasting pyramid in the history of mankind's revolutionary movement and shed more brilliant rays on the world.

Only victory, glory and happiness are always in store for the Korean people who have as their great leader the respected and beloved Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the people.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!
Long live the Korean people!
Long live the prosperous Korea!

☆ ☆ ☆

Great Programme Published amid the Flames of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

On My 1, 1936 the great leader General Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was in a great upswing then.

The meeting continued till the 15th. The most important item on the agenda was to establish a permanent united front organization as a step for conducting the anti-Japanese national united front movement across Korea.

He first made a report on the subject. He analysed the internal and external situations and the plight of different strata of Koreans groaning under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Then he proposed to establish a nation-wide anti-Japanese united front organization with a view to more effectively activating all the patriotic forces in the anti-Japanese struggle.

He suggested that the united front body be named the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, reflecting the ardent aspiration of all classes and strata of the country for national liberation and independence. The meeting unreservedly approved the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF and its rules and inaugural declaration announced by the great leader General Kim Il Sung.

The meeting elected the great leader General Kim Il Sung the Chairman of the ARF, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people. On May 5, 1936 he proclaimed the founding of the ARF to the world. The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF is as follows:

1. To mobilize the entire Korean nation and realize a broad-based anti-Japanese united front in order to overthrow the piratical Japanese imperialist rule and establish a genuine people's government in Korea;

2. To defeat Japan and overthrow its puppet state "Manchukuo" by the Koreans resident in Manchuria through a close alliance between the Korean and Chinese peoples, and to effect full autonomy for the Korean people residing in Chinese territory;

3. To disarm the Japanese armed forces, gendarmes, police and their agents and organize a revolutionary army truly fighting for the independence of Korea;

4. To confiscate all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by Japan and Japanese and all property and estates owned by pro-Japanese traitors, so as to raise funds for the independence movement and use part of these funds for the relief of the poor;

5. To cancel all loans made to people by Japan and its agents and abolish all taxes and monopoly systems; to improve the living conditions of the masses and promote the smooth development of national industries, agriculture and commerce;

6. To win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, oppose terrorist rule and the fostering of feudal ideas by the Japanese imperialists, and to release all political prisoners;

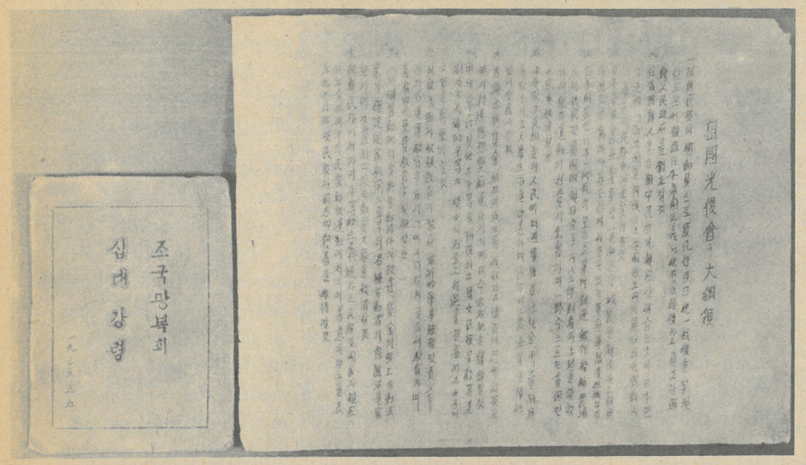
7. To abolish the caste system which divides the *ryangban* (nobles) and the common people, and other inequalities; to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, nationality or religion; to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities;

8. To abolish slave labour and slavish education; to oppose forced military service and military training of young people; to educate people in our national language, and to enforce free compulsory education;

9. To enforce an eight-hour day, improve working conditions and raise wages; to formulate labour laws; to enforce state insurance laws for the workers, and to extend state relief to the unemployed;

10. To form a close alliance with nations and states which treat the Koreans as equals and to maintain comradely relations of friendship with states and nations which express goodwill and maintain neutrality towards our national-liberation movement.

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF is a unique programme that embodied the great Juche idea. It defined all revolutionary tasks to be carried out in the



Ten-Point Programme of the ARF prepared by the great leader General Kim Il Sung

anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to conform with the specific situation in our country.

The programme is pervaded with the independent standpoint that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean revolutionaries and people on their responsibility and by their own efforts; and the creative standpoint that all problems pertaining to the Korean revolution should be solved to suit Korea's historical conditions and national peculiarities.

The programme was a united front programme which correctly combined the fundamental demands of the working class during anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the interests of the different sections of people. It was a unique programme on democratic revolution, which fully reflected the requirements of the minimum programme of the working-class party.

If a programme on revolutionary struggle discards the fundamental demands of the working class under the plea of reflecting the interests of the people of different strata, the independence and leadership of the working class cannot be maintained in the united front. On the contrary, if it puts forward only the demands of the working class, broad sections of the popular masses cannot be successfully activated in the revolutionary struggle.

In the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF the great leader General Kim Il Sung laid down political, economic, military and cultural tasks, by organically linking the interests of the working class with those of the masses of various strata. The masses unanimously supported and endorsed the programme as it clarified the correctest way to the liberation of the country and the building of a new society, taking into account the aspirations of the Korean people.

In only a few months after the founding of the ARF hundreds of thousands of patriotic-minded people opposed to Japanese imperialism rallied under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF. They included youth, students, intellectuals, petit bourgeois, small and middle traders and manufacturers, nationalists and religionists, as well as workers and peasants. Even landlords with anti-Japanese leanings and capitalists with national conscience, impressed by just struggle goal and the noble idea of national unity of the programme, approved it and actively helped the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

All these facts proved the correctness and vitality of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF. In fact, the whole Korean people moved towards national unity for the liberation of the country. This is a historic event attributable to the high prestige of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and the greatness of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF.

The programme was the guiding compass of the Korean revolution, which defined the fundamental tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and strategy and tactics to carry them out; it was a militant banner that forcefully aroused the whole nation to the national liberation front.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, our people fought against Japanese imperialism and achieved the historic cause of national liberation, upholding the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF.

O Dok Hwan

100 Per Cent of Electors Participate in Elections and Vote for City and County People's Assembly Candidates

The elections of deputies to the city and county people's assemblies took place in our country on March 6.

100 per cent of the electors, except those on trips abroad, participated in the voting and voted for the candidates registered at the constituencies.

The elections powerfully demonstrated once again the invincible might of our people rallied as firmly as a rock around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the true superiority of our socialist system.

Representatives of the workers, farmers and working intellectuals who have worked devotedly for the prosperity of the socialist motherland and the strengthening and development of our people's government, with intense loyalty to the Party and the leader, were elected deputies to the city and county people's assemblies.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung voted at the polling booth of constituency No. 51 for the Taesong District People's Assembly election.

The voters were boundlessly delighted to have the great honour of casting ballots as a token of their loyalty (At constituency No. 75 of the Central District, Pyongyang)

Sunrays of Juche Shine All over the World

Today the Juche idea is enjoying great support and sympathy from the world's people and forcefully inspiring them to the struggle for Chajusong.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's Juche idea is arousing deep sympathy among the people of the world and greatly inspiring the people to the struggle for Chajusong."

The work to study and disseminate the Juche idea is developing in depth on a worldwide scale and the study organizations are mushrooming.

First of all, the literature on the Juche idea is put out and spread at a speed and on a scale without precedent in the world history of publication.

In many countries there are appearing an increasing number of publishing and printing houses specializing in the dissemination of the Juche idea—publishing committees of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, translation committees of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, editorial boards for the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, publishing and printing houses of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, etc. As a result, the propagation of the Juche idea has assumed an organized character, and rapidly expanded in diverse ways.

What is important here is the worldwide translation and publication of the great leader's classic works which systematize the Juche idea.

Whenever the great leader's classic work is published, many countries promptly carry its full text or gist in their papers and magazines, introduce its details, and then publish it in book form in large numbers.

The "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," a classic made public in October 1980, and many other works were brought out in book form in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Iran, Tanzania, Madagascar, Costa Rica, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France, Italy, the United States and many other countries; and they were widely reported by the press in many countries.

Last year, publications in various countries issued special numbers carrying the respected leader's works and articles on his revolutionary activities and the Juche idea in honour of his 70th birthday.

The great leader's works are widely published in selected or collected form according to ideas and subjects or in chronological order.

In the 1970s his works were issued in collected form in many countries. They include: "Kim Il Sung's Collected Works," Vols. I-VI, published in Japan; "Marshal Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" in Colombia; "Building of Socialist Society" in Italy; and "Revolution and Socialist Construction in Korea" in the United States.

In the early 1980s the publication of collected works became more brisk. In 1982 the "Collection of Kim Il Sung's Writings" came out in China and collected works were published in many other countries.

To spread the Juche idea, the history of the great leader's revolutionary activities and "Kim Il Sung's Biography" were published worldwide. In 1972 the "Brief History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and "Kim Il Sung's Biography" were translated and published in Japanese, English, Chinese, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Hindustani, Singhalese and other national

languages, in Tanzania, Norway, Finland, Cuba and many other countries.

In addition, the Juche idea study organizations issue their magazines and bulletins regularly.

The International Institute of the Juche Idea periodically issues "Paek Bong's Library" of the great leader's classical works and its journal "Study of the Juche Idea".

With the dissemination of the Juche idea with such speed and scope, the study organizations came into being and expanded quickly.

Juche idea study organizations which began to appear on the occasion of the great leader's birthday in April 1969, were formed in large numbers in many countries of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America in the early 1980s. Thus the organizations to study the great leader's Juche idea and revolutionary history, such as groups to study Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea and works, emerged in many countries around the world. Already in 1971 there were over 120 such organizations in more than 50 countries.

In the mid-1970s, as the study and dissemination of the Juche idea developed in depth, the study organizations were reorganized into Kimilsungism study organizations and expanded to global organizations.

The International Institute of Juche Philosophy was established in Italy in 1977; the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, in February 1978; and then the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea. The inaugural meeting of the International Institute of the Juche Idea opened in Japan in April 1978.

With the establishment of IIJI, the study and propagation of the Juche idea became more organized on a worldwide scale.

Since the end of the 1970s Juche idea study organizations have expanded in a number of countries and regions and developed into pan-national organizations as a matter of great interest to the ruling parties and governments. In Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Ghana and many other countries national Juche idea study committees were established, under which study groups were organized systematically. In 1982 study groups were newly formed in Central Africa, Upper Volta and Iceland; and Juche idea study organizations grew in numbers in India, Pakistan, Japan, Madagascar, Guyana, Portugal and many other countries.

As the publishing work for the spread of the Juche idea and the activities of the study organizations became intensified, the study of the Juche idea deepened.

In the 1960s the Juche idea was studied mainly by separate study organizations in some countries, whereas in the 1970s the study was coordinated on a national scale, and then it expanded and developed on a regional and worldwide scale.

Middle East seminar on Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative Juche idea was held in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, in December 1971. It was followed by a Pan-African seminar on Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, in December 1972; and by a Middle East and African regional seminar on the Juche idea in Mogadiscio, the capital of Somalia, in November 1973. Then there was a symposium on the tasks of the third-world peoples for the solution of the rural question in honour of the tenth anniversary of the publication of President Kim Il Sung's Rural Thesis in Lome, the capital of Togo, in October 1974.

During this period were held national seminars, as well as regional and continental seminars.

The national seminar on the Juche idea was held in Japan in October 1974. On the basis of the achievements made and the conclusion reached in the studies, the gathering unanimously stressed that "we called this ideo-theoretical system the 'Marxism-Leninism of our age' in the past, but

Essay

AZALEAS ON DAM NO. 5

Azaleas! In the snow-thawing season these light pink flowers bloom in sunny hillsides unnoticed. Since when have they been so dear to our people?

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should follow the examples of the heroic struggle of our revolutionary forerunners and assimilate and develop their fighting spirit."

Some time ago I visited the revolutionary battle sites in Ryanggang Province as member of an exploration group.

It took me a day to get to Hyesan from Pyongyang by train, where I switched to a bus which carried me half a day. I arrived at Dam No. 5 on the Amnok River when the sun had just begun to spread its morning shafts.

This is a historic place which was imprinted by the footmarks of the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung. At the thought of this, my fatigue from the long journey vanished and I was enwrapped with a solemn feeling.

I strolled quietly along the dam. Birds chirped cheerfully somewhere in the forest as if whispering about what had happened on that memorable day and pink azaleas were blooming beautifully on the dam as if still carrying the emotions stirred up that day.

"Azaleas on Dam No. 5!" I shouted with joy in spite of myself and caressed the soft petals with my hands. At that moment an august image rose like a rising sun over the tranquil surface of the water. It was the image of tender-hearted Comrade Kim Jong Suk in uniform, sobbing, her face buried in the azaleas. Oh, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine! I had a lumpy throat and pined for her, picturing that impressive, historic day.

On May 18, 1939 members of the KPRA under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung crossed the Amnok River and took their first step in the homeland, into which they were to advance. As soon as the whole of his unit had crossed the river, the great leader ordered them to rest. The azaleas were in full flower on the dam. They must have budded out in the snow and vied with each other to bloom to greet that day. Among the soldiers was Comrade Kim Jong Suk. "Azaleas!" cried she ecstatically and hugged some of the pretty flowers which had blossomed out in the wet mist. Then she made a bouquet with them and offered it to the great leader.

The great leader received the bouquet and inhaled the scent and, in an emotional tone of voice, he said:

"The more we look at Korean azaleas, the more beautiful they look!"

At his words Comrade Kim Jong Suk and other KPRA soldiers were gripped by a more solemn feeling.

The azaleas had blossomed out carrying the purity and sturdiness of the homeland. Unlike those in the alien land, the azaleas on Dam No. 5 roused indescribable emotions in the hearts of the guerrillas, as the image of their country.

Unable to repress a swelling emotion Comrade Kim Jong Suk buried her face in the flowers and said: "Azaleas in the homeland! They have blossomed out at last enduring the wind, rain and snowstorm!"

How anxious she had been to see the homeland! How much she had wanted to be in the motherly embrace! Ever since the first day of her revolutionary activities, she had pictured the homeland awake or asleep.

It is Mother Korea that had imbued her with unbreakable fighting will and confidence in victory during arduous marches and behind the bars. And she was on the edge of the motherland now. Her eyes were filled with tears as she saw even in an azalea flower the agonizing country and the brethren's burning aspiration for the new spring of liberation.

The azaleas on the dam glow so gloriously because they reflect the image of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, her desire to regain the country. Yes, they carry her image, her desire, so that they bloom before any kinds of flowers in the country and adorn the hills. In the teeth of the rain and wind that swept this land and even in the hard snow which covered the green hills, the azaleas were the first to flower as the harbinger of spring, and they were permeated with the intense loyalty of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who for all her life, had held the great leader in high esteem as the sun of the nation, convinced in the advent of the spring of national liberation.

It is probably then that azaleas which bloom and fall on nameless hills, began to strike their roots deeply in the hearts of our people as the dearest flowers. The light pink flowers spread their scent in the air over the country today, symbolizing loyalty.

Our people are determined to live and work solely for the great leader as long as they live and heartily wish him long life and good health. And their hearts are impregnated with the very loyalty and best wishes expressed by Comrade Kim Jong Suk on that historic day in May 1939, when she presented him with the bouquet of azaleas.

That loyalty and best wishes turned into the fragrance and colour of the azaleas, and the flowers contain our people's yearning for Comrade Kim Jong Suk.

O azaleas
Azaleas on Dam Number Five
You blossom brightly in the homeland
On the hills and rivers in the sunny paradise
Carrying the feeling Mother Kim Jong Suk had that day
Our hearts will be aglow like you
Holding the fatherly leader in esteem
.....

I paced along the dam for a long time, my heart surging with the yearning for Comrade Kim Jong Suk, seeing her image, her benevolent, great personality, that gave and still gives invaluable teachings as the sunlight of loyalty.

Han Ho Gun

today we can call it 'Kimilsungism' without hesitation."

Under the new circumstances in which the study of the Juche idea had deepened in many countries and regions and the great leader's revolutionary ideology had been declared Kimilsungism, a Latin-American seminar on the Juche idea was held in Lima, the capital of Peru, in October 1975, and an international seminar on the Juche idea, in Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar, in September 1976. There was an international seminar on the Juche idea in Pyongyang in September 1977, attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries and 4 international organizations. The largest international seminar on the Juche idea was held as a great festival in New Delhi, India, in April 1982, with the participation of 132 delegations and delegates from 107 countries and 5 international organizations, to mark the great leader's 70th birthday.

The seminars discussed the problem of developing the study and dissemination of the Juche idea to conform with the specific conditions in different countries.

Lecture meetings, short training courses and expositive lectures on the Juche idea are actively organized in a number of countries.

There was a lecture on the Juche idea in Cotonou in November last year on special instructions of President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin. It was attended by over 220 high-ranking party and government officials. The lecture treated the "Juche Outlook on the Leader" and "Juche Methods of Leadership."

Besides, Juche idea study bodies carried out various activities to make a deep study of the idea.

As seen above, the Juche idea is recognized as a guiding idea of revolution and construction in our age and greatly inspires the world's people to revolutionary struggle.

His Love for a Revolutionist's Mother (1)

One August day in 1974 the great leader President Kim Il Sung inspected the sand table for a cemetery of revolutionary martyrs and gave specific advices to an official. All of a sudden he asked the official where to lay Ma Dong Hui's mother's body in state. She is called Chang Gil Bu. She had dedicated all her flesh and blood—son, daughter, daughter-in-law and husband—to the revolutionary struggle for national liberation. And she herself lived and worked stoutly until she died at the age of 90.

Ma Dong Hui was her only son. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle he carried out difficult revolutionary tasks assigned to him by the leader and was arrested by Japanese imperialists. He bit off his own tongue and died a heroic death in order to keep the secrets of his organization and ensure the safety of the Headquarters. And Ma Guk Hwa, who was also Chang Gil Bu's only daughter, was a guerrilla who fought with arms in her hand and her daughter-in-law Kim Yong Gum was a member of a guerrilla sewing squad. Both of them fought bravely for national liberation and fell in the field of battle. Her husband Ma Ho Ryong too was a staunch revolutionary who struggled to regain the lost country and died in a prison.

The official answered that they were going to lay Chang Gil Bu in the back row according to the chronological order of the deathdays of the deceased. The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As far as Mother Chang Gil Bu is concerned, she should be side by side with her son irrespective of her deathday."

And he personally picked up Chang Gil Bu's nameplate in the back row of the sand table and put it in the front row, by her son's.

Chang Gil Bu had wished to be buried by her son. The great leader President Kim Il Sung was meeting this wish of hers now.

The busts of mother and son were erected shoulder to shoulder in the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs on Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang. In front of these busts the visitors recall with deep emotions the great leader's benevolent love for Chang Gil Bu.

Korea, which had been trampled under the bloodstained jackboots of Japanese imperialism, was freed from its shackles in 1945, and the whole land was boiling in an ecstasy of joy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung always remembered those who had helped him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the bereaved families of the martyrs, and was deeply concerned about their lot.

He visited his old home in Mangyongdae 20 years later, when his aunt asked him about his youngest brother, who was missing. He answered, **"I want to find a few benefactors first."** One winter night in 1945 the great leader President Kim Il Sung said the first snow he was seeing in the homeland, reminded him strongly of the fallen comrades.

Chang Gil Bu, mother of Ma Dong Hui, was among the bereaved families whom the respected leader had always remembered and missed and been anxious to search out.

One June day in 1946 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received glad news from

the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters active in a locality. They had found Chang Gil Bu and she was going to arrive in Pyongyang soon.

He came home early on the day of her arrival and waited for her impatiently.

Chang Gil Bu came to Pyongyang in the afternoon. She was dressed in hempen clothes, small bundle in hand. She got to the residence of the great leader President Kim Il Sung by a car sent by him. She was just entering the gate, when the great leader called her and walked towards her with open arms. He clasped her hands and repeatedly exclaimed, **"Mother!"** He was too excited to speak. Chang Gil Bu cried "General!" over and over again in a choked voice and threw herself into his arms. She was 62 years old already.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung helped the mother walk into the house and sat face to face with her.

He remained speechless for some while, before he said:

"You must have had a hard time, mother, living alone without your children. I tried to find you while in the mountains, and I am seeing you today. From now I will attend on you for your son. I wish you to live long."

Chang Gil Bu was moved to tears by his kind words. He advised her to calm herself down, but she could hardly hold back her tears.

An early summer sun was sinking. Supper was served in the room filled with the joy of meeting.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung filled a big goblet up to the brim and put it in her hand. The mother could fully understand his feeling, but she could not empty the glass. Now, the great leader drank three goblets of liquor in succession.

As he met Chang Gil Bu, the great leader could hardly restrain his excitement. For he missed numerous heroes who had fought for the revolution so bravely and fallen in desolate fields and hills, and so many bereaved families they had left behind.

"As I am with you now, I miss Comrade Dong Hui all the more", said the leader. Tears coursed down his cheeks and wetted her hands. The respected leader went on to say:

"The new society has come which Comrade Dong Hui longed for so. But he was gone without seeing it. My heart is torn. Mother, Comrade Dong Hui bit off his own tongue in an effort to keep the revolution's secrets and laid down his life without hesitation.... That is why I miss him the more."

The respected leader was tormented with the thoughts about the revolutionary martyrs and their bereaved families. She was worried about his health and consoled: —"You should take care of yourself, General. Please don't worry about those who are not alive any more. They died in the fight for national independence—"

The mother wiped tears off her lined cheeks, and said:

"I feel so proud of my son; he did not yield to the Japs but died a hero's death for his cause."

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung put his hands on Chang Gil Bu's laps and said:

"Thank you, mother. Thank you so much for your considerate words—"

The great leader's house was lit late into the night.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung asked her so earnestly and repeatedly to stay at his home that she could not turn down his proposal. She lived in his home and became a member of his family.

The respected leader visited her morning and evening and took most kindly and meticulous

care of her life. The mother lived a happy life for nearly three months.

However, Chang Gil Bu decided she should quit his house and go away so as not to hamper the revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. She wanted to provide him with every convenience.

One day, during lunchtime Chang Gil Bu said that she was going to her home village and would live there. The great leader President Kim Il Sung was greatly surprised to hear this. He asked her time and again what inconvenienced her and why she was going. The mother had wanted to say what was in her mind. But, if she did so, it was obvious that he would dissuade her from leaving his house. Therefore, she just said she wanted to live in her home.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said that she could visit any place she wanted though she was in Pyongyang. And he urged her to drop the idea. But as she insisted on going away, he smoked one cigarette after another. He was sorry and vexed. At last he said, **"Well then, do whatever you like, mother."** He rose from his seat.

Next morning Chang Gil Bu bade him farewell, bundle in hand. The great leader looked at her, his face betraying profound grief. He swallowed up what was on the tip of his tongue and gave her his photograph and some travel money.

The great leader advised her to think better of her decision at her native place and asked her to return any time she wanted and live with his family.

At this moment she felt her heart rent. "Please take good care of yourself, General. All the Korean people count on nobody but you—"

That evening an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter called on Chang Gil Bu in Pyongyang Station on instructions of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He informed her that he was so sorry for her leave-taking that he had even skipped his lunch. The fighter conveyed her a letter and gift from him.

The letter asked the local officials to help the mother erect a tombstone on her son's grave (which was in her home village that time) and provide her with every convenience. The letter was signed by the great leader himself. The gift included a suit of clothes for Chang Gil Bu, which had been made by Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine; and silk cloth and paper to be used for the removing of Comrade Ma Dong Hui's grave.

Chang Gil Bu stroked and stroked the gift all night through in a north-bound train, her tears trickling down on the gift.

(To Be Continued)

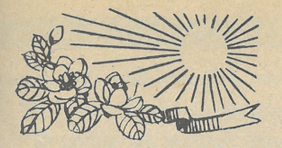
Remote-Controlled Belt Conveyor

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise completed telemechanics and closed-circuit TV in the long-distance belt conveyor some time ago.

This conveyor runs from the underground April 5 Pit to the dressing plant on the surface through an 8-km-long tunnel and across the Pukdae Stream.

All its equipment and processes are organically linked up under a single remote-control system.

The introduction of telemechanics and closed-circuit TV enables the enterprise to direct production comprehensively and with greater accuracy.



"Let's Uphold and Follow General KIM IL SUNG, the Sun of Juche for Ever!"

South Korean people have an ardent faith in the imperishable Juche idea authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and highly acclaim his revolutionary exploits.

A certain An in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, at a recent gathering of young townsfolk, said: "In his early days General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, created the Juche idea, a homocentric philosophy, and illuminated the road for our nation and mankind to follow. With great leadership art he maximizes the inexhaustible wisdom and creativity of the working masses to facilitate the revolution and construction. This is why mankind highly acclaims and respects him as an outstanding thinker and theoretician, great master of leadership and benevolent father."

A certain Li, professor of Yonse University, who has long since guided the underground activities of a student group said to his disciples: "The Juche idea created by sagacious General Kim Il Sung and believed in by all humanity is a really great ideology. If our youth are to win the anti-US, anti-dictatorship struggle, they should deeply grasp the immortal Juche idea, one and only correct guiding idea of the present era, and advance along the road indicated by this idea. Only then can we drive foreign forces out of this land and liquidate fascist dictatorial rule and accelerate democratization of the society and independent reunification of the country."

A college student named Li in Taegu passionately appealed to his colleagues: "Let us adherents of the Juche idea uphold and follow General Kim Il Sung, the sun of Juche, for ever, just as the planets move in the eternal orbit around the sun."

In south Korea infected with reactionary ideas of all hues, patriotic people believe in the great Juche idea and greatly admire the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who built a genuine people's paradise in the northern half of the Republic by applying the immortal Juche idea.

To his students who came to his home a certain Choe, a professor residing in Seoul, said: "With the Juche idea as a guiding idea, General Kim Il Sung built a powerful state, independent in politics and self-reliant in economy and national defence, a paradise on earth for the people."

A professor named Li in Pusan dropped in at the house of his colleague Pak in Seoul on his business trip and said: "Based on his Juche idea Marshal Kim Il Sung built a system whereby all the people enjoy good health and long lives and are equiped with rich knowledge and noble morality, a paradise where the masses are happy free from exploitation and oppression. Indeed, that is an excellent example of the ideal society pictured by humankind. Only when a new system centred around men is built in south Korea as in the north, can poor people be well-off."

A certain Choe, worker in Chongno District, Seoul said: "The populace in the north are enjoying every happiness thanks to the independent government by General Kim Il Sung." He stressed: "The earthly paradise established in the north is a fruit of the homocentric independent government of the great General. Indeed, General Kim Il Sung is a great leader who built a homocentric welfare society in our country. We people in the south can be well-off only under the independent government of General Kim Il Sung."

Yun Il Sik

THE STUDY COURSE IN THE JUCHE IDEA

The Origin of the Juche Idea (2)

TWO STARTING POINTS OF THE JUCHE IDEA

The problem concerning the starting points of the Juche idea is important in understanding the essence and content of this idea.

The great President Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed the fundamental weaknesses of the Korean national-liberation movement in the 1920s and clarified two truths of the revolution which serve as the starting points of the Juche idea.

One is that the masters of the revolution are the masses and that when one goes among them to educate and mobilize them one can win the revolution. In other words, the makers of the revolution in each country are, after all, its people.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"In the first years of his revolutionary struggle, the leader saw through their mistakes and took a road different from theirs, the genuinely revolutionary road which led him to be among the masses and to rely on them in the struggle. He elucidated the truth that the masters of the revolution are the masses of the people and that when one goes among them to educate and mobilize them one will be able to register victory in the revolution. This is one of the starting points of the Juche idea." (*On the Juche Idea*, Eng. ed., p. 5.)

The revolution is a struggle to meet the masses' desire for independence by giving free play to their ability; it is a struggle of the masses to free themselves. The masses are masters of the revolution and have the ability to propel it forward. But they don't take part in the revolution of their own accord and revolutionary victory does not come of itself. Only when they are armed with a great revolutionary ideology and united into an organized political force, can the masses emerge victorious from the revolution. Therefore, the duty of revolutionaries is to go in the midst of the popular masses to educate, organize, and inspire them to a revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary forces, too, should be trained among the masses, and all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle should also be resolved in reliance on their wisdom and strength.

However, the communists and nationalists who were allegedly engaged in the national-liberation movement in Korea in the 1920s gave no thought to the need to go into among the masses to educate, organize and arouse them to a revolutionary struggle. But divorced from the masses they were only engrossed in the scramble for hegemony and empty talks. They did not unite the masses but divided them by factional strife.

In the early days of his revolutionary struggle the great President Kim Il Sung detected their mistakes, and was convinced that he could not succeed in the revolution if he made it like them. And he took a road different from theirs, a genuinely revolutionary road: he went into among the masses and relied on them in the struggle. In this course, he elucidated the truth that the masters of the revolution are the masses of the people and that therefore, only when one educates and awakens them and organizes and mobilizes their inexhaustible strength can one win the revolution. The masters of the revolution are the masses of the people—this is one of the starting points of the Juche idea.

Another starting point of the Juche idea is that the popular masses, the masters, should make the revolution by their own conviction and on their own responsibility and that all problems arising from the revolution should be solved in an independent and creative way.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"Drawing on serious lessons derived from such flunkeyism and dogmatism, the leader clarified the truth that a revolution should be carried out not by anyone's approval or instruction but by one's own conviction and on one's own responsibility and that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved in an independent and creative way. This is another starting point of the Juche idea." (ibid., p. 7.)

The revolution in each country should be carried out responsibly by its own people in an independent manner, and in a creative way suitable to its specific conditions.

The revolution is carried out within a national state. Therefore, the people of each country must carry out their revolution responsibly as the masters in an independent and creative manner.

Chajusong and creativity are the inherent requirements of the revolutionary movement, the communist movement. This movement is conducted by the communists and the masses to carve out their destiny not by anyone's instruction or coercion but by their own conviction.

The Korean revolution which opened up the age of Juche called for establishing Juche from the start and could not advance a step forward unless it was conducted in an independent and creative way. It was a difficult and complex revolution which had to deal with the tasks of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution against formidable Japanese imperialism, simultaneously with the tasks of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution. It was an arduous revolution which had to hew out an untrodden path.

What is worse, a strong tendency towards flunkeyism appeared in those days within our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and communist movement to hamper the advance of the revolution. The nationalists and self-styled Marxists followed the evil practices of flunkeyism and factional strife which had resulted in the country's ruin in the past. They did not try to carry out the revolution by their own initiative but dreamed of achieving independence by depending on foreign forces. At that time, those who claimed to be engaged in the communist movement formed their own party groups and called frequently at the Comintern to gain its recognition. And they endeavoured to mechanically imitate conventional theories and foreign experience, without taking into consideration historical conditions and specific realities where a colonial and seml-feudal society was in existence. President Kim Il Sung learned a serious lesson from the consequences of such flunkeyism and dogmatism and keenly realized that he should not make revolution in such a way. And he clarified the truth that a revolution should be carried out not by anyone's approval or instruction but by one's own conviction, on one's own responsibility and in an independent way and that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved independently and creatively. The revolution should be carried out independently and creatively—this is another starting point of the Juche idea.

As stated previously, the great President Kim Il Sung clarified a new truth and fathered the immortal Juche idea, on the basis of practical experience and lessons gained in the revolutionary struggle.

From then on the Korean revolution, guided by the Juche idea, advanced steadfastly along the road to independence.

THE JUCHE IDEA—PRECIOUS FRUITION OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG'S OUTSTANDING IDEO-THEORETICAL ACTIVITIES

The guiding idea of the revolution does not appear of itself just because it is demanded by an age.

The Juche idea could be created by the great President Kim Il Sung through his outstanding ideo-theoretical activities.

The main feature of his ideo-theoretical activities lies, first and foremost, in that his ideo-theoretical activities are invariably based on revolutionary practice.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"The leader has conducted ideological and theoretical activities invariably based on the revolutionary practice, and developed and enriched the revolutionary idea and theories in the course of giving answers to problems arising in the revolutionary practice." (ibid., p. 7.)

Only on the basis of revolutionary practice can one apply existing theories in accordance with the interests of the revolution and actual conditions in one's own country, and discover new truths and create new ideas and theories.

The great President gained a scientific insight into the practical requirements of our age and the Korean revolution, applied established theories creatively to meet the requirements, found out the new truth of Juche and enriched and developed the Juche idea not in a quiet study but in the fierce flames of the revolution. This is the reason why the immortal Juche idea has an indestructible vitality as a great ideology.

Another feature of the great President Kim Il Sung's ideo-theoretical activities lies in that he pioneered a new phase of revolutionary theory from a steadfast Juche-based standpoint.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"In his early years of revolutionary activities, the leader was well versed in Marxism-Leninism. But he did not confine himself to applying Marxism-Leninism to the Korean revolution but pioneered a new phase of revolutionary theory from a steadfast Juche-based standpoint and resolved the problems arising in the revolutionary practice from a unique angle." (ibid., p. 7.)

In the early years of his revolutionary activities the great President criticized the dogmatic approach towards Marxism-Leninism and established Juche.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities he was well versed in Marxism-Leninism. But he did not confine himself to applying Marxism-Leninism in the practice of the Korean revolution.

Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma but a guide in action and a creative doctrine. Our age raises a number of new problems and asks for solving all questions independently and creatively.

The great President Kim Il Sung opened up a new road in revolutionary theory from a steadfast Juche standpoint and solved all problems arising from revolutionary practice in a unique way.

Because of such specific features of his ideo-theoretical activities the immortal Juche idea contains new truths and exerts revolutionary influence on actual life.

CREATION OF THE JUCHE IDEA— HISTORIC EVENT IN ADVANCEMENT OF KOREAN REVOLUTION

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"The leader discovered the truth of Juche idea in the course of the struggle against bigoted nationalists and bogus Marxists, flunkeyists and dogmatists, while hewing out a new path for the revolution. Finally, he explained the principles of the Juche idea at the Meeting of Leading Personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League held at Kalun in June 1930 and put forward a Juche-oriented line for the Korean revolution. This was a historical event which heralded the creation of the Juche idea and the birth of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line."(ibid., pp. 7-8.)

The great President found out the truths of the Juche idea in the course of opposing every obsolete and reactionary ideological trend and exploring a new revolutionary road.

The bigoted nationalists and self-styled Marxists gave no thought to the interests of the revolution but were engrossed in factional strife and scramble for hegemony, thus greatly hindering the development of the Korean revolution.

The great President criticized their wrongdoings and strove to find a new revolutionary road. In this course, he stressed that the masters of the revolution are masses and, accordingly, one must go among them to awaken and mobilize them, and that one must settle all problems arising from the revolution independently and creatively.

The discovery of these revolutionary truths meant the creation of the Juche idea.

In the early days of his revolutionary struggle the great President discovered these great truths. Finally, he expounded the principles of the Juche idea at the Kalun Meeting in June 1930 and advanced the Juche-inspired line for the Korean revolution.

This was a historic event which declared the creation of the immortal Juche idea and the birth of the Juche-based revolutionary line.

The great President was born in a glorious revolutionary family and trained and seasoned through a complex, arduous revolutionary struggle in his early age. Already in the first days of his revolutionary activities he gained an insight into the trend of the times, the desire of the people and the law of historical progress, discovered the truths of Juche, and thus opened the road for the independent development of the Korean revolution.

3. The Great President Perfected the Juche Idea as the Guiding Idea of the Revolution in Our Age in the Practice of the Korean Revolution

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"The history of the leader who has led the arduous Korean revolution for more than 50 years, is a history in which he created the Juche idea and perfected it as a unique ideological and theoretical system in the great revolutionary practice" (ibid., p. 8.)

The Juche idea was perfected as a guiding idea of the revolution in our age in the practice of the Korean revolution.

The guiding idea of the revolution cannot be perfected at a moment of history. It emerges through the generalization of experience in the revolutionary struggle, based on historical conditions; it becomes perfect as an integral ideo-theoretical system when its truthfulness is verified and its content enriched through a protracted struggle.

The great President led to victory the revolutionary struggles at different stages and the work in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs. In this course, he himself gained a wealth of precious experience and generalized it to steadily develop the Juche idea in depth.

Indeed, the respected President Kim Il Sung's glorious revolutionary history of more than 50 years is a great history in which he fathered the Juche idea and perfected it as a unique ideo-theoretical system in revolutionary practice.

As mentioned above, the Juche idea appeared on the basis of the requirements of a new age when the masses emerged as makers of history and of a rich experience gained in the revolutionary struggle. So it has become a great guiding idea of the revolution in our age.

PHRASEOLOGY

"Let's Meet the Requirements of Juche in Ideology, Technology and Culture!"

"Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"— this is a revolutionary slogan advanced by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. It calls for the vigorous carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in an all-people movement to meet the requirements of the revolutionary stage of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The slogan reflects the will of our Party and people to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It demands full application of the Juche idea in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction to reform ideology, technology and culture. It also demands that all working people assume attitudes as masters and raise their role in the revolution and construction.

This slogan demonstrates greater vitality in our country as the days go by.

For the Dear Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

Vulanyana Sono (South Africa)

Here the man treads
In the path of plenty with great wisdom
Ploughing culture into the breast of man
Tending in song the future

Let us rise with him
To the heights of the mountains
Bountiful are his palms and we must bedeck
with trust

For his forehead shines
Illuminating the course that we must take
Here in Korea and beyond

Dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il
Let us hallow your name
With the love of a people

Blow the trumpet we shall dance
To the rhythm of your revolution
Come
For we are coming with you
We are Korea

Kim Jong Il Comrade dear leader
You drunk the water of the doctrine
Of Kim Il Sung the great Comrade Marshal
You will not err
You will live for us
In wisdom
You will live for us
For Korea and for peace
Let your life extend in good health

Korean Map Will Be Reconstructed

Some time ago we visited the Unryul Ore Mine located on Korea's west coast.

Adjacent to the mine was the Kumsanpo workers' district which spread along the seashore and the waters were dotted with the Nunggum, Kom, Chongryang Islands and other islets.

The Unryul Ore Mine is well known to every Korean now. Until a few years ago, however, people who knew it had been not so many.

The mine became famous for its giant long-distance belt conveyor built in June 1975, on the initiative and under the brilliant guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the wise leader of our Party and people. This belt conveyor stretches far into the waters off Kumsanpo; it is another great creation made in the age of the Workers' Party.

A girl guide took us up to an observation platform set up on the crest of a hill on the shore, and gave us an explanation.

She said that the total length of the belt conveyor in the sea was more than 4,000 metres. When the giant long-distance belt conveyor was built, all the press across the nation reported the news, which struck everybody in wonder. The construction of this conveyor made it easier for the miners to work, while opening up prospects for a great increase in ore production. The huge belt conveyor was said to be operated by two or three girls.

The exhilarating sight of the belt conveyor reminded us of what we had been told by an old man named Chu Mun Song, whom we had met in a house in the Kumsanpo workers' district. He had worked all his life in the mine.

Though not well known in the past, the Unryul Ore Mine has a long history, which is interwoven with heart-rending episodes about the miners. Having turned Korea into a colony, Japanese imperialist aggressors forced the workers of this mine to engage in slave labour as those elsewhere. They worked as many as 16 hours a day, but they found it hard to eke out their living. They carried muck on their backs, and, on the muck mountains created then big trees are growing now. These mountains are impregnated with the souls of the starved and outworn people who collapsed with the muck on their backs and died cursing the cruel world.

It was only after the country was liberated by the great leader General Kim Il Sung through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by him, that the workers of the Unryul Ore Mine became the masters of the nation and owners of the mine. And the slave labour and the life of a ruined people were gone for ever, and a new hope-filled world came to this land. They would no longer lead the miserable lives building muck mountains by backbreaking labour. Now, a girl operator pushes a button and a huge amount of muck runs without letup far into the sea on the long-distance belt conveyor.

As we were impressed by these contrasting realities, our guide told us about the capacity of the belt conveyor.

In the past few years the belt conveyor moved a "mountain of 15 million cubic metres". Originally, the supports of the belt conveyor had been 13 metres high, but the muck incessantly carried out into the sea had buried all the supports and a dike had come into being, several metres higher than the props.

Now, the dike is nearly five kilometres long out in the sea and 100 metres wide on the top.

In fact, the long-distance belt conveyor of the Unryul Ore Mine not only contributes greatly to making the "speed of the 80s" in ore production but also effectively carries out a tremendous transformation of nature, the prospect of which is quite gratifying.

The dike now stretching out into the sea will be extended in the south from Nunggum Island to the Kom and Chongryang Islands and up to Wolsapo in Kwail County and, in the north, up to the Ido peninsula via the Sohae peninsula. Also, a highway and a railway will be constructed on the top of the newly-built dike. Then, a vast expanse of the sea will be turned to land, which will change the appearance of the country beyond recognition. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said that then, the Korean map would have to be reconstructed. When the transformation of nature has been completed off Kumsanpo, citizens of the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang will be able to make merry trips to and from the sandy beach of Wolsapo on Sundays taking the new highway and railway via the bridge over the Nampo Lock Gate.

Hearing the guide's explanation, we keenly felt the intelligent leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who audaciously carries out the great nature transformation projects to realize the lofty plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In the mid-1970s, the Unryul Ore Mine was unable to augment its ore output for the failure to dispose of the muck on time. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il decided to solve the question so as to gladden the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He initiated a bold project to construct a large long-distance belt conveyor at the Unryul Ore Mine so as to

The mammoth long-distance belt-conveyor in the Unryul Mine

revolutionize the disposal of muck and carry out a great transformation of nature in the West Sea by making use of the muck. In January 1974 he called an official concerned and assigned him with a task of making necessary preparations for the project. A few days later this official acquainted himself with the real state of affairs on the spot. He called on the dear leader at his office and made a report on problems concerning the belt conveyor to be stretched up to the edge of the sea. Having heard the report, the dear leader said that it was necessary to build an excellent long-distance conveyor though it might be somewhat difficult. He rose to his feet and went up to the Korean map hanging on the wall and checked large and small islands off Kumsanpo, and said:

"My idea is to stretch the belt conveyor not up to the seashore but far into the sea."

The official was surprised at these words. Build the belt conveyor over the sea! He had never thought of this.

The dear leader continued:

"I propose to extend the belt conveyor up to this Nunggum Island. And then, let us link all these islands."

Saying this, he drew red arrows on the map. He gave detailed instructions on how to construct the belt conveyor.

Soon afterwards the construction of the long-distance belt conveyor began. Many complex and difficult problems cropped up in the course of the construction. Whenever a knotty problem arose, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il acquainted himself with the details of the project and helped to untie it.

When officials concerned were at a loss what to do in face of hardships, the dear leader advised them to consult with the workers for solutions. And he provided them with necessary means of transport and modern equipment.

Our working class was unboundedly encouraged by the dear leader's solicitude. They demonstrated a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom in completing the construction project in only a year or so and reported this to him.

Informed of the completion of the belt conveyor, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il inspected the spot in June 1975. He assigned the people of the mine with a task of running the belt conveyor well and continue to extend it.

Under the great scheme and intelligent guidance of the dear leader miraculous achievements were made in numerous transformations of nature in the 1970s. Under his leadership, colossal transformational works are going on in the 1980s.

Indeed, under the sagacious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who carries forward the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, our country is changing its looks with each passing day and blossoming into a land of bliss. Unboundedly bright is the future of Korea.

Another Revolving Furnace

Another large-sized revolving furnace started operation at the Chongjin Steel Works.

The workers of the 23rd Metallurgical-Plant Construction Enterprise participating in the expansion project of the steel works built this furnace in a short time. This furnace is incomparably greater in production capacity and more modernized and scientized in equipment than the existing one.

This new furnace will greatly contribute to increasing the independence and Juche character of our metallurgical industry and attaining the steel production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time.

Our Party Is a Great Party with a Glorious History

(2)

Our Party is an invincible party strengthened and developed in the fire of the hard struggle fought for many years.

The accomplishment of the cause of party-founding is but a point of time in the whole historical course of going over to communism. The strengthening and development of the party founded requires an incomparably longer and more difficult and complicated struggle than that for party-founding.

Our Party has strengthened and developed for nearly 40 years. These were proud decades in which it splendidly carried out its mission as the General Staff of the revolution, inheriting all the traditions of Juche established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and equipping itself with all the qualities a new-type party should have. "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," the treatise of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is an immortal, monumental work which reviews this brilliant great history.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says:

"Our Party has traversed a glorious road of struggle under the banner of Juche and has been further trained and seasoned in the struggle." *(The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU,* Eng. ed., p.18.)

The working-class party strengthens and develops through struggle.

Our Party has strengthened and developed through an unprecedentedly arduous struggle.

As soon as it was founded our Party assumed full responsibility as a ruling party for the destiny of the Korean revolution and people. It had a heavy task of defending and upholding the Juche idea and securing its overall victory. It was a great, sacred task of the times which no party had ever undertaken. Our Party was built in extremely complex internal and external situations caused by the US imperialist division of Korea. These situations and an acute class struggle were reflected in our Party.

Our Party was confronted with great difficulties and ordeals at every step. As history shows, it is an extraordinarily hard job to strengthen and develop a party into an invincible force, while carrying out the gigantic task of establishing a government, revolutionary armed forces and a new society simultaneously in most adverse conditions.

Numberless difficulties in the way of the struggle to strengthen and develop our Party could be overcome only under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung equipped with refulgent wisdom, iron will, high authority and seasoned leadership. He led to victory the glorious cause of building a great Juche-type party on the firm foundations he had laid in the Paekdu forest during the anti-Japanese struggle.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's history of leadership in strengthening and developing our Party is that of his struggle to expand its ranks and consolidate it organizationally and ideologically. The history of setting the great example in the building of a revolutionary party in our age shines brilliantly with the immortal exploits of the great leader.

A great exploit performed by him in strengthening and developing our Party is that he developed our Party into a mass party and expanded its ranks

quickly.

After the country's liberation he put forward a unique policy of building a mass party and inaugurated a unified party of the working masses by merging the Communist Party with another working-people's party. Thus peasants and working intellectuals, together with workers, became components of our Party and there appeared a new Party emblem of hammer, sickle and writing brush for the first time in history.

As the treatise points out, to develop the Communist Party into a mass party accorded with the conditions of the new age and posed as a highly important strategic problem in our country. In our age the revolution is participated in not only by the working class but also by broad sections of the peasantry and working intellectuals. Therefore, only when a working-class party rallies these people and ensures unified leadership to them, can it push forward the revolution effectively.

The audacious measure taken by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to develop the Communist Party into a unified mass party fully proved its correctness in practice.

In a little over one year after its merger the membership of our Party grew to some 708,000.

As a result, the political forces of our revolution increased considerably and our working class came to march forward hand in hand with the broad masses of peasants and working intellectuals, upholding the Party flag. It was the banner of unity, the banner of revolution—the red banner uplifted by the DIU, on which the new Party emblem is inscribed. In a short time the Party had unbroken ties of kindred with the masses and signal progress was made in the building of new Korea, which was a precious fruition of the policy to build a mass party.

The building of a unified party of the working masses and the expansion and strengthening of its ranks was a great task which could be proposed and carried out only by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who has a great tolerance and profound confidence in the working people.

Never before in history had any party defined as its components not only the working class but also broad sections of peasants and working intellectuals. The great leader President Kim Il Sung had deeply grasped the change of the times and the specific features of different classes and sections in a colonial, semi-feudal society, and gave such a definition for the first time in history, thus showing a new way to build the party in the Juche age and paving the highroad to make the broad masses of working people real masters of history. This definition reflected his magnanimous and revolutionary viewpoint that the communists fighting to reshape the world should never be narrow-minded but firmly believe in and lead whoever love their country and people and want to make revolution.

Without his great tolerance and sagacious leadership the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie of yesterday or intellectuals would not have been able to become the full-fledged members of the revolutionary vanguard nor would our Party have grown to be an invincible force deeply rooted among the broad masses.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung's greatest exploit performed in strengthening and developing our Party is that he firmly ensured the unity and cohesion of the whole Party.

Unity and cohesion is the life and soul of a revolutionary party and the source of its strength. The achievement of unity and cohesion of the party's ranks is most important in its strengthening and development.

Our Party developed into a mass party soon after its foundation and those people who had failed to discard their factionalist habit entered our Party. In this situation the attainment of unity and cohesion was a vital problem concerning the destiny of the Party.

Our Party's historical struggle to consolidate its ranks organizationally and ideologically was, after all, that for unity and cohesion. The great leader President Kim Il Sung was always at the helm of this lofty though difficult struggle.

In the whole course of his leadership of the struggle to strengthen and develop the Party, he

upheld the banner of Juche, the banner of unity and cohesion, and guided all the Party members and people to guard the Party and revolution like the apples of their eyes.

A great achievement made in the Party's long struggle for its unity and cohesion is that factionalism, a hangover from an early day, was liquidated and the unity of the Korean communist movement realized. Since it appeared in the 1920s factionalism had long done tremendous harm to the revolutionary movement. Whenever our Party faced ordeals, the factionalists, betraying its confidence, came out against it and hindered our revolution from developing along Juche lines. Their counterrevolutionary acts became more pronounced during and immediately after the Korean war.

The struggle to oppose and wipe out factionalism was an acute and serious struggle which could never be overlooked.

This difficult struggle decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution could be successfully conducted without the slightest deviation only by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, who is possessed of rich experience gained in ensuring the iron unity and cohesion of the ranks in the years of the anti-Japanese struggle, shrewd political judgment, uncompromising fighting spirit, allegiance to revolutionary principles and seasoned ability of organization.

Anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and all our Party members and working people were firmly convinced that the road indicated by the great leader is the road to victory and put implicit confidence in and followed him only, in any storm and stress, and dealt merciless counterblows to the crafty activities of those hypocritical double dealers. Because ours is such a people boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution, no one could flout our Party and break its unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of our Party which the Korean communists had so earnestly desired, was fully realized around the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and on the basis of the Juche idea. This is the most valuable fruit of the struggle to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system and the source of our Party's invincibility.

Without this great unity and cohesion it is impossible to firmly preserve the revolutionary nature of our Party and model all Party and society on the Juche idea. As the Party holds the great leader President Kim Il Sung in high esteem, its history will shine resplendently forever as a history of great unity and cohesion.

The whole course of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's activities to strengthen and develop our Party is a proud history in which he developed it into a militant vanguard that leads our revolution and construction from victory to victory.

As it has been guided by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, our Party, though it has led the revolution under the greatest adversities, has never made a mistake in shaping its lines and policies nor suffered from the slightest setback or deviation in its practical activities, and it has been able to fulfil whatever tasks it has once decided to. Today our Party is equipped more admirably than ever before with all the features of a Juche-type party, which include the character, ideological system, the unity and cohesion of its ranks, organization, discipline and ties with the masses. The respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a great guider who not only founded the Workers' Party of Korea but also strengthened and developed it into such a powerful party as we see today, through his protracted, untiring efforts.

Comrade KIM JONG IL —Wise Leader of the Korean People

Anil Gupta (India)

Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of the Korean people, was elected Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, Secretary and Member of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress. He could be elected so because of his great exploits in modelling all society on the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He grew up and developed an indomitable revolutionary spirit in the crucible of the democratic revolution, the Fatherland Liberation War, the socialist revolution and the struggle to build a new society, and confirmed his resolution to greatly contribute to his country.

Apart from inheriting the revolutionary ideas, strategy and tactics, revolutionary work method and communist traits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has not only thoroughly mastered the immortal Juche idea but has constantly and vigorously been developing and further enriching it.

Comrade Kim Jong Il has scientifically expounded the composition, characteristics and the historical necessity and position of the Juche idea and is now wisely guiding the struggle to pattern the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction.

Saying that in order to imbue all society with the Juche idea the whole Party should be modelled on the Juche idea, first of all, he explained ways and means to do so.

In order to transform the whole Party after the Juche Idea, he taught that it is necessary to fully equip all its members with the Juche idea and train them to be revolutionary elite who devote their all to the struggle for triumph of the Juche cause.

Comrade Kim Jong Il advocated that basic to making the Juche idea prevail throughout the Party is to establish a monolithic ideological system of the Party.

For socialist construction, he propounded the idea of speed campaign. The basic demand of the speed campaign, he taught, is to maximize the speed of work by mobilizing all forces and maintain the quality at the highest.

Comrade Kim Jong Il initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to thoroughly implement the great leader's ideas on the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. He saw to it that the speed of modelling the whole of society after the Juche idea was maximized with the work of remoulding the people's ideology pushed forward rapidly and new collective innovation movements in economic and cultural development encouraged.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a man of deeds. He not only puts forward theories but also goes into the realities and gives guidance for their implementation in every sphere of life.

These can be seen in the fact that he set out superb ideas and theories on literature and art and has energetically led the struggle to incorporate them.

He taught that working-class literature so as to harmonize with Juche humanics should heroize not men at large but independent men and should stress the importance of defending the independence of man and should make the people realize the true importance of independent and creative life.

Laying stress on the importance of adopting the right seed for the creation of fine literary and art works, he said that only when good seed is sown, can the branches of a story thrive, the narrative flower out, the theme ripen and its ideological content be portrayed profoundly and clearly.

His theory and guidance have

enabled the Korean writers and artists to create ideologically and artistically excellent works reflecting the people's aspirations and the demands of the era of independence.

He set creation of Juche-oriented revolutionary cinematics as the main link in advancing literature and art as a whole and made sure that new operas, really Korean type operas suiting the feelings and aesthetic taste of the people of the present era, were created. He took personal interest in all this work and gave on-the-spot guidance.

It was under his guidance that "Sea of Blood"-type operas were created, the operas in which stanzas, *Pangchang,* Korean style orchestra, dances and stereoscopic stage-setting were introduced.

As a result of his ideas, theories and unified and practical guidance radical innovations have been brought about in the content and form of all aspects of Korean literature and art—cinema, drama, opera, literature, fine arts, music, dance, etc.

In the course of sagaciously leading the work of revolution and construction in the DPRK, Comrade Kim Jong Il has always put up apt and correct slogans which have stirred the hearts of the masses and forcefully roused the whole Party and all the people to move ahead at a new Chollima speed.

For example, he gave the slogan: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" meaning that ideology, technology and culture should be transformed as required by the Juche idea.

Likewise, he gave the Korean people the slogan: "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" which brought out the importance of following the revolutionary habits of work, study and life as established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

These slogans filled the whole Party and all society with youthful vigour and are bringing about innovations in all spheres of revolution and construction.

His slogans, such as "Let us dash forward in the speed campaign!" and "Let us heighten our revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!", have become the source of great exploits accomplished by the Korean people.

While grasping and guiding the Party and state affairs comprehensively, Comrade Kim Jong Il also gives specific guidance in every sphere and forcefully pushes through all work to satisfactory conclusion. He visits factories, ore and coal mines and rural communities and discusses problems with workers, farmers and technicians and suggests ways and means to increase production as well as improve quality.

In order to put into effect the great leader's desire to free the Korean men and women from backbreaking labour, Comrade Kim Jong Il started and guided the movement for automation of industries. First of all, he chose an iron works for the purpose. He visited this factory on numerous occasions, went into details of automation work and suggested several innovations. Having succeeded in automating this whole iron works, he introduced automation and telemechanics in other iron and steel plants, mines and building materials factories and thus the fierce flames of automation enveloped the whole country in quick time.

As a result, not only the men and women were saved from difficult and hard manual labour, but the production also increased and quality of the products became very good. A large portion of the work force released because of automation was diverted to other spheres of socialist construction. More and more industries were thus set up.

His bold initiative and wise guidance further stepped up the speed campaign and the Six-Year Plan was also fulfilled more than one year ahead of schedule before the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Under the wise policy and brilliant guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il epoch-making changes have come about in the ways of work of the people which have resulted in making the DPRK one of the most industrialized nations in the world.

The dear leader takes special care of the well-being of the working people. While engrossed in other spheres of socialist construction, Comrade Kim Jong Il finds ample time to devote attention to the housing needs of the people. He mapped out a plan to provide the people with cosy dwelling houses furnished with all service facilities and gave personal guidance to the construction of a new modern multistorey apartment street with a total floor space of nearly 400,000 square metres in Pyongyang. As a result, the whole construction project was completed in ten months.

Waiting for His Turn

One day in October 1972 a car pulled up in front of a gasoline stand in Pyongyang West. It was carrying the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. The car had covered a long distance and ran out of gasoline.

The stand was unusually crowded that day. There was a long string of cars, and the dear leader's car was among them. It followed in wake of the car in front, which moved slowly on to follow other vehicles in the queue. It would take a considerable time to get gasoline in this order.

The chauffeur thought he should not keep the dear leader there any more. He was always busy, saying that he wished a day would be 240 hours instead of 24. The chauffeur decided to get gasoline before other cars. So he honked the horn to ask the car in front to get aside. The driver in the front car guessed the car behind him must have some urgent business, and hurried himself to move aside.

The dear leader was perplexed to hear the honking all of a sudden and looked out the window from a document he had been checking. He saw the vehicle in front moving aside. The chauffeur hurried himself to go ahead. The dear leader lost no time in stopping him and said persuasively:

"We should not be an exception. We too should wait for our turn when other people do. We should observe public law and order."

The chauffeur was deeply impressed by the dear leader's modesty. And he thought: Even while on his trip the dear leader behaves just like the people do, waiting for his turn; he is a commoner.

He is a commoner, indeed. He acts as a commoner when it comes to observing public law and order. But he is a great, outstanding commoner who shoulders the destiny of the country and the people.

Han Jun Ho

His warm love for the people takes him to every nook and corner— islets and difficult-to-reach mountainous areas. He sees to it that the necessities of life and items of comforts reach the people in these areas. And his love for the people is warmly reciprocated by the people in ample measure. He is easy of access and listens to his people attentively. He shares their joys as well as sorrows. The DPRK people lovingly call him "the dear leader".

By grasping the immortal Juche idea of the great leader and further developing it, Comrade Kim Jong Il has assured the continuance of the Korean revolution from generation to generation and will ensure the modelling of the whole Korean society after the Juche idea in the near future.

Impressive Portrayal of Ten Party Members of Ragwon

Feature Film "A Single Heart" and Its Second Part "The Pledge Made That Day"

The feature film "A Single Heart" and its second part "The Pledge Made That Day" produced by the Korean Film Studio are highly estimated by the spectators as a masterpiece.

The films deal with the heroic workers of Ragwon who fought indomitably during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-53) and the postwar period of reconstruction, firmly rallied around the Party and the leader.

In June 1952, in the thick of the war, the great leader President Kim Il Sung attended the Party cell meeting of the casting shop of the Ragwon Machine Factory and said as follows:

"Just a while ago a woman comrade in the Party said that if only we won the war, reconstruction would not pose a problem. She added that since we had successfully restored in two or three years what the Japanese imperialists had destroyed so severely in their flight from the country, and lived well thereafter, we would be able to lead affluent lives after postwar rehabilitation as well. And she asked me not to worry too much. What she said is correct and inspiring, indeed. Her words express the strong will of our working class. Ours is a working class who are so strong-willed that they never succumb to difficulties and trials; because we have this working class we will win the war definitively and succeed in postwar reconstruction, too."

Revolution has no royal road. One must fight bloody battles and work night and day to fulfil the hard, complicated tasks of economic construction. How should one live and fight on this revolutionary road?

The films raise this question and give a profound answer to it through the struggle of the Party members and workers of Ragwon.

The films begin with a scene of the workers of Ragwon striving to protect the cupola from the indiscriminate bombing by US imperialist air pirates. Diving enemy planes and pillars of flames. The heroine Jong Sun and other Party members of Ragwon are building a wall around the cupola with sand bags to safeguard the machine from bombs. But this one and only cupola is destroyed by the enemy's bombing. However, the heroes of the film are not discouraged; they never back down or vacillate.

Byong Su, deputy manager of the factory, and An Dae Sik, technical section chief, urge them to hurry with preparations to leave for the place of evacuation since the cupola has been destroyed. They say it is the order from the Ministry. But Song Gwan Il, Party cell chairman, and other Party members declare that they will not yield to this sort of hardship. They are true to the decision adopted at the Party cell meeting on continuing with the production of hand grenades pending the construction of the place of evacuation.

Jong Sun the heroine keenly realizes, through a letter from Gun Hyok, brother-in-law now in the army, that their decision on the continued production of hand grenades was entirely correct.

During the harsh period of the war the great leader visited our heights in the front and called on our working class to produce more hand grenades. Informed of this fact, Jong Sun burns with the sole desire to restore the cupola come what will.

The restoration of the cupola needs firebricks. On his way to collect them, Gun Sam, husband of Jong Sun, was murdered by saboteurs. Her heart bursts as she has been deprived of her dearest, on whom she has relied as her mainstay. But she recalls the last words left by her husband. He said: "Man must have a mainstay in his heart. Live on and uphold only the General whatever words are said by whom." She engraves the true meaning of these words in her mind. She endures the dreadful sorrow and goes to the reconstruction site of the cupola; she resolves to make as many hand grenades as possible to alleviate the leader's worry.

The audience can see the heroine's loyalty based on revolutionary conviction in a number of scenes. Particularly moving is a scene in which she spends a wakeful night at the news that the great leader is in her part of the country now for firsthand guidance; it is the very day when the savage bombing by US imperialist air pirates has destroyed the cupola again. She goes round and round in the factory compound all through the night. She thinks that the great leader carries on his on-the-spot guidance through the flames of the war, and his heart will be torn at the sight of her dark lifeless factory.

Deep anxiety grips her heart.

At dawn next day Jong Sun and her colleagues carry time bombs inch by inch, heroically determined to save the cupola at the risk of their lives. Indeed, this noble quality can be found only in the revolutionary fighters, the undying birds, who have entrusted their destinies and the future of the country entirely to the great leader and preserve pure flawless loyalty to him as long as they are alive.

For this spiritual and moral quality she fights determinedly against class enemies. The enemies fail to obstruct the production of hand grenades by causing apprehensions among the ranks of workers. In the end they go the length of bringing an inspector for cross examination to scare the heroes of the film. They interrogate Yong Hye, daughter of an ironworks proprietor allegedly to probe into the cause of the production of some bad grenades. Jong Sun enters the room where the interrogation is being held and scathingly protests against Dae Sik, technical section chief.

"You have doggedly tried to hamper our carrying out the pledge not to interrupt the grenade production until the place of evacuation has been completed. But you are so particular about the rejects now. Why?..."

Then Jong Sun demands the "inspector" for an explanation. "I would like to ask you a question," she said. "What sort of people are you who trust the persons who harass us in our hard efforts to make as many hand grenades as possible so as to smite the Americans?!"

Finding themselves powerless to retrieve the situation, the class enemies explode the power station as their last resort. However, Jong Sun and other Party members of Ragwon succeed in carrying on the grenade production; they even turn the conveyor belt by hand to keep the machine going.

On the other hand they call a Party cell general membership meeting and discuss ways and means of speedily restoring the destroyed cupola. This very meeting went down in our Party's history as a meaningful event, as a historic Party cell meeting held in the presence of the great leader.

In Part 1 the plot of the film centres around the wartime production of munitions, whereas in Part Two or "The Pledge Made That Day" the film deals with the endeavours of the Ragwon workers to make a large-size pump in the difficult days of postwar reconstruction.

When the problem of producing this machine is raised, they are completely empty-handed; there are only ruins left. An official from the Party Central Committee informs them that the great leader has asked him to discuss this problem with them. Jong Sun does not hesitate in declaring that they will buckle down to the task. A factionalist maliciously asks her what is the basis of her calculation. She replies:

"...There is no special basis of calculation...The situation today is no different from that in the reconstruction period after liberation or during the war when hand grenades were made. But we fulfilled our tasks in those days because we did just as our Party asked us to do."

These words, though not many, make one ponder over what attitude one should take towards the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the Party.

There are no necessary material or equipment as yet, and the large pump is quite new to her. It is a difficult task, indeed, to make the machine. But she was convinced that only when the pump is made, can irrigation be stepped up and can they carry through our Party's unique line proposed by the great leader, a line of priority growth of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture. That is why she wages an uncompromising struggle against the factionalist from the Ministry. This latter viciously slanders her, claiming that machines do not produce rice and clamours about the people's difficult living

conditions. He tries to force her to build dwellings for the workers as top-priority task.

The film truthfully depicts the lofty mentality of the heroine. She always tries to meet the great leader's strong confidence in her. He remembers the pledge she, a plain worker, made in those days of war and assigns her to such an honourable task now.

Jong Sun goes to the Ministry with a written request for some supplies. But she turns on her heels as soon as she hears that materials are so scarce that the great leader distributes every ton of steel and cement in person.

The conscience-stricken heroine criticizes herself before the Party members. The scene touches one's heartstring.

"...If we stretch our hands to him, too, how sorry our leader would feel! He might think that we made a pledge all right, asking him not to worry about reconstruction, but in face of hardship, we are the first to back down from our pledge. They say the greatest crime is that of dropping a pledge once made. I didn't think of this before I went to the Ministry."

Tears well up in her eyes. Other Party members, too, are pricked by conscience.

Confident of their own strength, the workers rise up to make the pump by maximizing all their potentials. The spectators are moved to tears at the scene where the heroes pull the cupola out of the frozen river and carry it to the factory, their footwear tightened with straw ropes. The snowstorm howls and their bodies are covered with ice. But Jong Sun and her colleagues prevail over the cold that freezes the marrow in their bones and the terrible fatigue, with their boiling revolutionary zeal. They break the ice with picks and chisels and drag out the cupola.

They build a makeshift railway with a few pieces of rails and they move them with their shoulders as they push ahead the freight car laden with the cupola inch by inch. This is not the only hardship, however.

The factionalists regard the recalcitrant heroine as a thorn in flesh. They pick on her and threaten to sack her. On top of this, because of the class enemies' malignant divisive activities, Yong Hye, ironworks' proprietor's daughter and now her sister-in-law, runs away from home.

These news rend her heart; working in the blizzard she is already having a terrific pain in the wound caused by the enemy's bombing during the war. The mental and physical pains force her to collapse, but she grits her teeth and rises up again, resolved to defend the Party's lines and policies. Her comrades are deeply worried about her, but she says: "If we sink to the ground, the country cannot rise. Then we won't be able to keep our promise to the leader."

Taking advantage of the blowholes formed in the main body of the pump, the factionalists prepare a recommendation which claims that the pump cannot be made by our efforts. And they try to force the Party members to put their signatures on it. The Party members snatch the recommendation from the hands of one of the factionalists and pierce the paper with a red-hot iron rod and burn it. They sternly warn the factionalists that if they behave like this again, they will be thrown into the cupola. The scene is really thrilling.

The pump is completed and installed, but stops working immediately before the canal-opening ceremony. At this stunning news Jong Sun and her Party member colleagues rush to the spot. There, she is unexpectedly called up on phone by the great leader. She picks up the receiver. He still remembers her whom he met in those days of war. In an affectionate tone of voice he offers her his greetings and asks her if it is a mistake for him to have placed confidence in them and decided to carry out irrigation.

She swears an oath of allegiance, saying: "Leader—we will repair the pump at all costs, whatever words are said by whom. We will defend the Party's line."

In this way, the feature film "A Single Heart" (Parts 1 and 2) sings emphatically of the indestructible unity and cohesion between the Party and the people that have broken through the revolutionary tempests, the revolutionary spirit of our working class and their intense loyalty and revolutionary qualities. The leader trusts the people and the people trust and follow the leader only; and our working class defend and carry through to the end the teachings of the leader and the Party's lines and policies, their embodiment, at the risk of their lives, through thick and thin, by their own efforts.

Han Ho Gun

Dialogue

New History of Leaps Forward and Great Changes

Deputy chief-engineer for technical affairs

Some time ago a *Korea Today* reporter visited the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, a great coal field in our western region, and had a talk with Yu Ha Dok, the deputy chief engineer for technical affairs. Their dialogue is given below.

Reporter: I have visited your mine after the lapse of several years. Everything here has changed beyond recognition. You have built such a splendid mining town on a vast empty plain and there are so many new collieries now.

Yu Ha Dok: Yes. There is no visitor who is not surprised at the new looks of the coal field. It is more than 70 years since coal was mined in our field, but there have been no such leaps forward and great changes as seen today.

Reporter: In my opinion, the collieries in the Anju district occupy a very important place in the development of our national economy.

Yu Ha Dok: You are right. Our country is not yet endowed by nature with oil resources like some other countries. Therefore, our inexhaustible deposit of coal is decisively important in solving problems of raw materials, fuel and power. Particularly, our Anju district has good prospects and favourable mining conditions and, what is more, holds the largest share in the nation's coal output. So we can say it has a highly important position in the economic development of the western region which has been converted into a powerful modern industrial area.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Coal is food for industry. Only when the smooth production and supply of coal are ensured, can the raw material, fuel and power questions be solved successfully and production be normalized in every field of the national economy."

Since immediately after liberation to this date the great leader has set a clear-cut goal for the development of our mine at every stage of the revolution, and led us in the struggle to attain it.

Reporter: In spite of the pressure of his work for the nation, the fatherly leader visited the mine in this Anju district on many occasions for on-the-spot guidance, didn't he?

Yu Ha Dok: He did. I will never forget the day some 20 years ago when I met the great leader. I was working as chief pit engineer then. On December 23, 1961 the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited us miners here at Anju. His immortal footmarks were imprinted in the virgin snow which had fallen all the night through. That

day he sat knee to knee with us officials and acquainted himself with the details of the work of the mine. He had our managerial affairs improved in keeping with the new system of economic management, and looked after the miners' lives to the minutest detail with paternal care.

Reporter: I think his on-the-spot guidance then marked a turning point in the development of the Anju district mine.

Yu Ha Dok: That's right.

Reporter: Would you please tell me the successes you have achieved these days?

Yu Ha Dok: In the last few years the Anju district coal mine developed beyond recognition thanks to the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who faithfully carries out the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

First of all, the production of coal increased quickly. Last year it jumped 3.7 times that in 1961. Last year's output far more than doubled the amount mined during 30 years before liberation.

As you probably noticed at a number of collieries, the mining operation has been modernized greatly. Efficient coal-cutting and loading machines, hydraulic complete mechanized supports, combination development machines, long-distance belt conveyors and other up-to-date mining equipment were introduced in large quantities.

Here, a single pit mines 80,000-120,000 tons of coal a month, and a single tunnelling platoon tunnels 400-600 metres on a monthly average and 800 metres at the maximum; new norms and records are being created in tunnelling everywhere. In addition, the rate of mechanization rose considerably in loading and carrying coal and muck, not to speak of coal mining. In comparison with 1961, the output per pit grew 3.4 times and the output per employee 3.7 times. As for the case of the Taehyang Colliery alone, each pit of this colliery secures 800,000-1,000,000 tons now, instead of 100,000-150,000 tons as in the past, and digs several thousand tons of coal a day.

As you have probably witnessed, our miners produce coal with giant and modernized equipment, as planned by the great leader and intended by the Party. The colliers have developed to be machine operators and mechanics and pit officials command the production sites at televized direction boards. This is how things are run now at our collieries.

Reporter: Indeed, we are warmly reminded of the fatherly leader's loving care for our miners, who before liberation, were ill-treated, humiliated and trampled upon like beasts.

As regards technological civilization, the respected leader was concerned about the coal mining more deeply than about any other industries and has always been preoccupied with ways and means of making coal mining just like weaving at the textile mill. And whenever he unfolds a novel idea of socialist economic construction and carries it into effect, he gives top priority to the coal question, and with a view to bringing a great upswing in coal production, he provides our miners with large, high-speed and modernized mining equipment in greater quantities.

It is my opinion that because of such great love and solicitude of the fatherly leader, our coal mining industry has reached the present heights and is guaranteed a rosy future. Your complex has bright prospects, indeed.

Yu Ha Dok: That's right. It is impossible to discuss the mine's prospects apart from its deposit of coal. According to the prospecting carried out so far, the deposit of our coal field is estimated at more than ten billion tons.

Reporter: So it means that if 50 million tons is produced a year, you could mine for over 200 years, and if 100,000,000 tons is produced, you could do for more than a hundred years, isn't it?

Yu Ha Dok: That's why the great leader has recently opened up a prospect for our complex to mine 70,000,000-100,000,000 tons of coal a year in the near future. The historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction for the 1980s, of which the annual coal production target is 120,000,000 tons. This means our complex is undertaking more than 80 per cent of it.

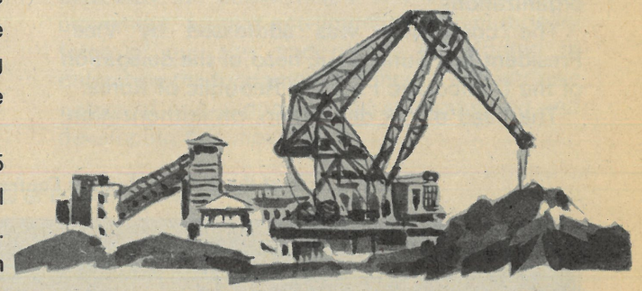
Reporter: That's tremendous. As far as we know, it is quite a rarity in the world to produce that much coal in a single coal field.

Yu Ha Dok: And we have ample possibilities of hitting that stupendous goal. First of all, the mining conditions are excellent. In future state investments will be concentrated here, which include modern mining equipment, supplies and manpower.

Not long ago, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il was kind enough again to provide our mine with many sets of the latest coal-cutting and loading equipment and the most up-to-date tools for the miners.

So far, the coal output has increased 1.2-1.5 times a year, whereas in future, the figure will increase by geometric progression—to 3-5 times. This year, while fulfilling the coal production plan which is an increase of more than 60 per cent, we are going to put into commission many new collieries each with an annual capacity of over a million tons. We are envisaging a more than three-fold increase in the production in 1985. This leaping progress is precisely the "speed of the 80s" of our coal field. We coal miners in Anju will definitively attain the gigantic coal production goal under the sagacious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dynamic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Reporter: You have made quite a lot of inspiring remarks. Having made a round of your mine, we are also sure of your success. Thank you.



PHRASEOLOGY

Working-classization of All Society

Working-classization of the whole of society means to transform all its members and social relations after the pattern of the working class. From the viewpoint of class relationship, the course of building socialism and communism is a course in which the working class, having seized power, transforms society after its own pattern in all spheres of economy, culture, ideology and morality, that is, the course of working-classization.

Only by working-classizing the whole of society and eliminating all class distinctions, can we achieve the complete victory of socialism. Then, the position of the popular masses, the subject of history, will be greatly strengthened and their role enhanced more than ever before in propelling the advance of history and revolution.

Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries Held

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, the capital of India, from March 7 to 12 in historic circumstances in which the revolutionary struggle of the world's people for independence against imperialism is mounting higher and it is required more urgently than ever to develop the non-aligned movement.

It was attended by delegations of 99 member nations of the non-aligned movement, including delegations of over 60 countries led by their heads of state or government; observers of 18 countries and international and national organizations; guests of 26 countries and international organizations.

The conference was addressed by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The head of our delegation, on authorization, conveyed hearty congratulations and warm friendly greetings from the great leader President Kim Il Sung to the conference and its attendants.

The attendants of the conference expressed their boundless respect and adoration for the great leader President Kim Il Sung with enthusiastic applause.

Heads of delegations and delegates of many countries spoke at the conference.

The New Delhi Summit Conference discussed a number of questions requiring an urgent international settlement at the present time and adopted a final declaration and many other documents. The problems discussed are the role of non-alignment and the strengthening of the policy of non-alignment; the international political situation and strengthening solidarity among non-aligned countries in the execution of their policies and decisions; the relaxation of international tensions; the position of tne developing countries in the international economic relations; the enhancement of the role of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the establishment of a new international economic order; the analysis of plans, measures and action programme for strengthening solidarity and socio-economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries; the raise of the role of the non-aligned countries in preserving and consolidating global peace and security; other problems.

The final declaration adopted by the conference reaffirmed its support for the Korean people's efforts to achieve their country's independent, peaceful reunification acording to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set forth in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement, and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

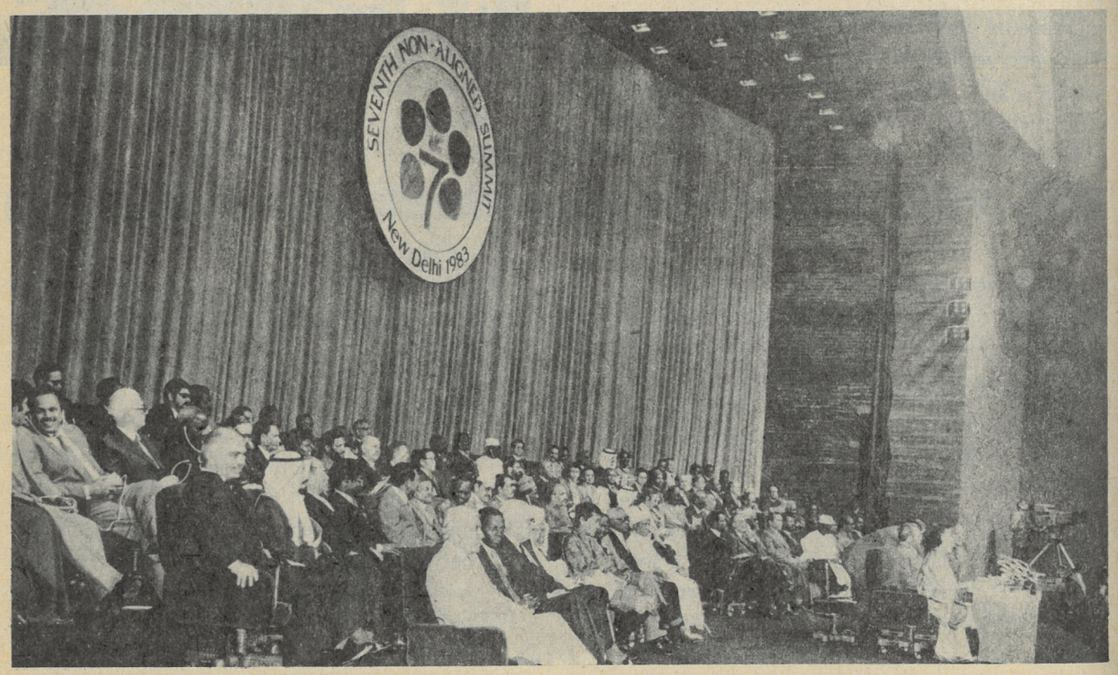
The conference decided to admit Vanuatu, Colombia, Bahamas and Barbados to the membership of the non-aligned movement and accept Antigua and Barbuda as an observer.

The conference decided to form a new Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries of 68 countries including our country.

It also agreed to decide on the venue and date of the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference.

The Seventh Summit convincingly demonstrated the united might of the non-aligned movement, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our age, and greatly contributed to defending the fundamental principle and intrinsic nature of non-alignment and strengthening and developing this movement.

The platform of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries



The attendants of the conference

Political and Economic Declarations Adopted at the 7th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

At the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, **the Political Declaration was adopted** on March 12.

Dwelling on the role of the non-aligned movement, the Declaration pointed out:

The non-aligned countries today represent an overwhelming majority of mankind linked together by a shared world vision and perspective that transcends the differences in their social and economic systems.

The Movement has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world.

The common commitment of non-aligned countries to world peace, justice and cooperation, the elimination of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; the eradication of apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, the acceleration of the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination and the consolidation of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, and to the social and economic development of their peoples, constitutes an irreversible factor in world history.

Non-aligned countries over the years have given expression to the legitimate rights and aspirations of their peoples to be free from relations of subordination and dependence and to shape their own destinies.

They have launched many positive initiatives such as the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

The quintessence of the policy of non-alignment has always consisted of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism; and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs. It rejects all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert and all pressures—political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural—in international relations.

Non-aligned countries have consistently and continuously exerted every effort to bring about a lessening of tensions and to strengthen international understanding.

Only a thorough reshaping of the international order in favour of policies of peaceful co-existence and co-operation on the basis of equality would ensure the realization of lasting peace, security and prosperity for all peoples of the world.

Unity and solidarity among the non-aligned countries are all the more necessary in the present crisis in international relations. They are indispensable to the independence and strength of the Movement and the realization of its objectives.

The non-aligned and other developing countries, national liberation movements and democratic and peace and freedom-loving forces throughout the world are playing an active role in the struggle for peace, universal detente and the general progress of the world.

The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern over the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime.

The Conference renewed its pledge to render increased material, financial, military and other assistance for the heroic struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, for the liberation of that territory and for the establishment of an independent State of Namibia.

In the Chapter on peace in the Indian Ocean the Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned states to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1971.

In the Chapter on the questions of Palestine, Lebanon and the Middle East the Conference expressed its support to the Palestinian people in their struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

The Conference affirmed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied by it and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In the Chapter on the question of Korea the Declaration stressed:

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set forth in the Joint North-South Statement of July 4, 1972.

The Conference expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

In the Chapter on Latin American and Caribbean issues the Heads of State also urged the Government of the United States of America to adopt a constructive position which would contribute to the peaceful negotiated solution of the problem and expressed the view that all states in the region should deploy maximum efforts to resolve their problems themselves, free from all external interference; the Conference supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

The Declaration went on:

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries renewed its commitment to the principles and objectives of their Movement.

The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of foreign intervention, interference, aggression, occupation, domination or hegemony, and total detachment from power blocs and alliances and their confrontations remain fundamental elements in the policy of non-alignment.

By strictly adhering to its principles and objectives, the Movement can make a constructive contribution to the resolution of outstanding international issues in the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and equitable cooperation among nations.

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Movement and to enhance its capacity for action in support of peace and cooperation. They expressed concern over conflicts between members of the Movement and their aggravation or exploitation by outside powers to the detriment of the solidarity of the Movement. They urged that differences between members of the Movement must be resolved exclusively by peaceful means.

The Seventh Summit also **adopted the Economic Declaration.**

The Declaration called on the developed countries to bring about a basic and fundamental change in the approaches with respect to the establishment of a more

fair economic order and take a more constructive attitude toward world cooperation.

It pointed out: The crisis of the international economic relations and the widening gap between developing and developed countries have emerged as the most serious problem and a source of instability threatening world peace and security.

It stressed: The first task is the adoption of immediate measures by the international community in favour of developing countries for bringing about prompt world economic recovery and accelerated development of the economies of developing countries.

The Declaration noted: UNCTAD VI scheduled for June this year in Beograd offers a major opportunity for a comprehensive and interrelated review of the international economic situation and its impact on the trade and development of developing countries. It should decide on measures for launching a programme for the sustained growth and development of the world economy.

The Declaration noted that the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries decided to recommend the convocation of a conference for the start of negotiations early in 1984 in order to give a fresh political impetus to world-wide negotiations.

The Declaration confirmed: Economic cooperation among developing countries is an important means for building up their collective self-reliance and for increasing their countervailing power in negotiations with the developed countries. The development of their collective self-reliance would contribute immeasurably to their own economic and political stability and is a key element in the establishment of the new International Economic Order.

The Heads of State or Government attached the highest importance to the need for building up a self-reliant pattern of economic relations among developing countries based on the needs, the potential and the resources of these countries.

With respect to the proposal submitted by several members of the Non-Aligned Movement to hold a Summit Meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries on South-South Cooperation, the Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in May and June 1982 requesting the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to examine in depth the proposal to enable eventual consideration by the Heads of State or Government.

The Declaration pointed out that the Heads of State or Government decided to consult one another informally from time to time with a view to intensifying further the magnitude and momentum of this cooperation.

The Summit Conference adopted the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries, the Declaration on Collective Self-reliance in the non-aligned and developing countries, the Declaration on Collective Action for World Prosperity addressed to all governments and international public circles and Appeal addressed to great powers (New Delhi Message).

The Action Programme for Economic Cooperation adopted at the Seventh Summit pointed out:

The development of collective self-reliance which is the purpose of this programme, will help non-aligned and other developing countries to overcome the present crisis and thus open up new avenues of cooperation as the international economic environment improves.

In Chapter on food and agriculture the Conference took note of the recommendation of the second meeting of co-ordinating countries on food and agriculture held in Pyongyang in June 1981; and of those contained in "the Pyongyang Declaration" adopted at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981. It recommended implementation of measures aimed at collective self-reliance in the field of food and agriculture, particularly mutual cooperation in irrigation projects, establishment of joint agricultural production and trade projects, dissemination of information, field visits and exchange and training of experts.

It decided that a meeting of experts in irrigation should be convened urgently in order to promote technical cooperation in the design, construction and management of large, medium and small-scale projects as well as to consider the possibilities of establishing joint ventures for the production of a complete range of irrigation equipment. In this regard it welcomed the effort of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host this meeting in June 1984.

The Conference stressed the importance of the intensive exchange of experience gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in the food and agricultural sector, and in that context endorsed the other recommendations contained in the reports of the previous meetings, including areas of cooperation in agro-scientific research, exchange of teachers and specialists, organization of seminars, feasibility studies on the establishment of joint ventures for production of fertilizers, farm machinery and implements, joint research on seeds, etc.

It welcomed the offer of the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to host the third meeting of co-ordinating countries on food and agriculture in 1983.

At the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation, the Conference welcomed the offer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host the first Education and Culture Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries in Pyongyang in 1983.

The Summit Conference appointed the co-ordinating countries for the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of the Non-Aligned Countries. The DPRK became one of co-ordinating countries in 12 branches, food and agriculture, fisheries, health, scientific and technological development, technical co-operation and consultancy services, sports, role of women in development, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, telecommunications, housing, standardization, weights and measures and quality control, and education and culture.

In the Declaration for Collective Self-reliance of Non-aligned and Developing Countries, the Heads of State or Government deemed it urgently necessary to promote the autonomous development of their countries and rapid social and economic transformation in order to ensure their true independence. They manifested their determination to strengthen self-reliant pattern in the economy, reach the goal of decolonization of economic, social and cultural fields and strive to cushion the influence of unfavourable international economic trend and that of outside pressure.

The Heads of State or Government pledged to give a fresh impetus to the promotion of collective self-reliance on the basis of the principles of equality, justice and complete respect of mutual interests, independence and sovereignty. They expressed their renewed resolve to carry into effect the Action Programme by mobilizing all necessary resources.

* * *

Along the Amnok River (11)

New Looks of Pyokdong

The 800-km-long Amnok River grew wider as it flowed down.

We took leave of Chosan and drove along the river past Usi County to the ferry at Tongju-ri, Pyokdong County, where we stopped our car.

Graceful mountains were reflected in the river water as placid as a mirror. A motor boat was gliding leisurely over the river.

We were lost in admiration at the beauty of the scene, when a fellow traveler resumed to boast of Pyokdong.

Pyokdong County abuts on Changsong County and the mountains cover more than 80 per cent of its area. So, in fact, flat lands are hardly to be found, except for the edges of streams flowing down the valleys.

Before the country's liberation the situation was appalling in this county. It was known as one of the remotest mountain counties in Korea.

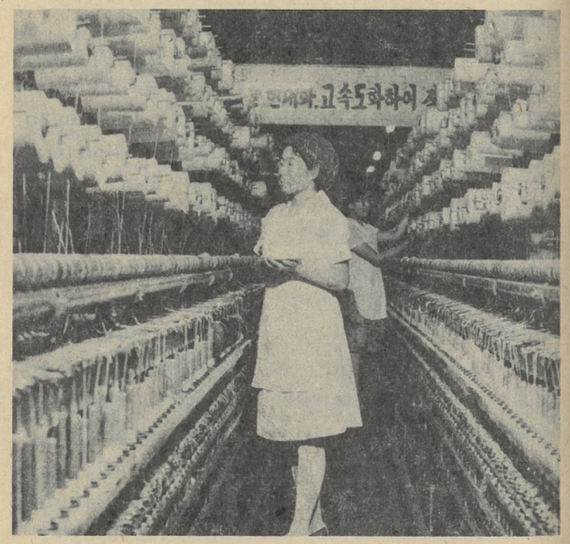
Agriculture was underdeveloped and the population earned their keep by tilling burns. It was one of the Japanese imperialist centres to plunder forest resources. All the cloth and paper they needed had to be brought in from towns.

But this county, which was regarded as unfit for human habitation in the past, has undergone a radical change under the well-advised guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung. The mountains have turned into "golden mountains" and "treasure mountains," and the people there, once far removed from modern civilization, live as well as those on plains.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to improve the living standards of the peasants in mountain areas, there is no alternative but to produce more grain by making good use of the existing land under cultivation and to develop animal husbandry by utilizing the mountains."

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung was so concerned for economic development in



A textile mill in Pyokdong County

mountainous areas and the improvement of the people's living conditions that despite the heavy pressure of state affairs, he visited Pyokdong County himself many times and kindly taught how to bring about progress there.

An official of the county people's committee told us proudly about the fatherly leader's loving care for his county.

During his firsthand guidance, he said that the people in mountain areas should make good use of mountains, and indicated specific ways and means to increase agricultural production—developing animal husbandry with the main stress on raising grass-eating animals, actively improving sterile lands and distributing crops to suit the local terrain conditions. He stressed that forest conservation and afforestation was an important task before this county and instructed that forests of economic value should be created in the mountains and on the riversides. He deeply cared to develop local industries in keeping with the county's natural and economic conditions so as to produce good-quality foodstuffs and daily necessities for its population by using mountain resources.

"In spite of the sultry heat of the dog days in mid-July that year the great leader visited our factory again to our surprise—"

The manager of the food factory called the "kitchen" of the county, told us exultantly about the history of his factory, recalling the day when he had the honour of meeting the fatherly leader.

On July 12, 1964, the great leader President Kim Il Sung revisited the county. He came to this nameless factory, too, and closely checked various kinds of products made from local raw materials. He was quite pleased with the great variety and good quality of foodstuffs, and encouraged them warmly. He said it was wonderful to develop local industry like that and advised that Pyokdong people should not just grumble about the mountains but build a socialist paradise in their county.

In this county, too, local industry developed

Technical consultations are often held to carry out the Party's policy on preventive medicine

most rapidly after the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August 1962.

This food factory makes over 70 kinds of foodstuffs, including soy sauce and soybean paste, cooking oils, processed meat and milk and soft drinks, from inexhaustible mountain resources and animal products.

We were quite delighted to witness the food factory, textile and paper mills and other well-equipped local industry plants produce hundreds of kinds of consumer goods with plenty of raw materials gathered in the mountains.

"Pine nuts, wild walnuts, pine mushrooms, white bellflower roots and aralia shoots are specialities of Pyokdong County afforded by the mountains—"

Ho Dong Cho, chief engineer of the county forestry management centre, zealously explained the "treasure mountains" of the county before a big map on the wall.

In response to the great leader's on-the-spot instructions the county created more than 13,000 hectares of forests of economic value, including

some 3,700 hectares of pine-nut groves. The present area with fruit-bearing pine-nut trees is said to be less than 200 hectares. So the production of pine nuts is just in its youthhood, so to say. He informed us of the amount of various resources to be gathered from the forests of economic value in five to ten years. The figures were fantastic.

The mountains which were nude and desolate before, are full of treasures to be handed down to posterity now in the age of the Workers' Party.

We made the rounds of various establishments in the county seat, a well-laid out, clean and cozy mountain town, and went to the well-known county gymnasium. It was much smaller than those in large cities. But the training rooms were equipped with excellent apparatuses. Intense training was on at the heavy gymnastics room.

Primary and senior middle school boys and girls were giving free play to their talents in their afterschool hours.

Their beautiful rhythmic movements and deft feats captivated us. A gymnasium coach Kim Sang Jik had this to say: "In the future our Pyokdong County will win national championships in gym with apparatus—"

Instead of giving further explanation, he showed us 57 medals won in the past three years.

The five-year-old "acrobat" who recently stunned the televiewers throughout the country was trained there thanks to the active efforts of the coaches. His lovely "feat on cylinder" put every spectator in breathless suspense and even took celebrated adult acrobats aback.

Our children are bringing their wisdom and talents into full flower there in Pyokdong, the remotest mountain county called the "highest mountain village", and elsewhere in our country under the grateful sunshine of the Party.

We got into the passenger boat plying on Lake Supung, picturing the bright morrow of Pyokdong which had turned into a socialist paradise.

Kwon O Sik

NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS IN KOREA

After liberation our country set it as an important revolutionary task to nationalize banks in the first days of the building of new society and successfully carried it out.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Another important question in carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is that of nationalizing the key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people."

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung set forth a policy of nationalizing banks alongside with major industries, as one of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The colonial rulers of Japanese imperialism who had occupied Korea for many years shackled the Korean people to their financial and monetary system and bled them white. Therefore, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism the nationalization of banking posed itself as a pressing task in quickly eliminating the monetary foothold of the overthrown exploiting classes and making an effective use of the monetary sources in the interests of the working people.

In line with the unique policy proposed by the great leader our country promulgated the law on nationalization of key industries and banks on August 10, 1946 and successfully enforced it in a short span of time.

The nationalization of banking in Korea had some characteristic features. First, banks were nationalized simultaneously with key industries. It was indispensable in the light of the nexus of industrial and banking capitals formed in the stage of imperialism. As an important steps to colonize Korea completely Japanese imperialists controlled her key industries simultaneously with her financial system. Hence, the nexus of industrial and banking capitals in Korea. The simultaneous nationalization of industries and banks in Korea was ascribable to such objective factors.

It was also an essential requirement for the satisfactory solution of the problem of funds for industrial development. Only when banks were nationalized and placed under its control, would the state be able to make an effective use of the country's monetary sources in a coordinated way for systematic development of the national economy. Only then would banks function adequately as a financial control agency for all domains of the national economy. Banks owned by Japanese imperialists, their stooges and comprador capitalists were nationalized by way of confiscating them without compensation and transferring them into state ownership. As a result of the nationalization 58 banks were confiscated by the state.

Many countries that embarked on the socialist road nationalized banks in such a way that the state took them over with compensation or bought up their shares, thus gradually placing them under its control.

Our country had no bank of its own in the past; all banking agencies were owned by Japanese imperialists, their stooges, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation. All of them were the fruit of our people's sweat and blood, and it was unnecessary to nationalize them with compensation or by progressive methods.

Therefore, the nationalization of all banks at once by confiscating them without compensation and transferring them free to the government was the most correct and revolutionary policy suited to the socio-economic conditions and the requirements of revolutionary development in Korea.

Another major feature was that all banks were nationalized simultaneously. This was an essential requirement for making the task a success, giving the class enemies not a moment of respite. If the nationalization was conducted on a progressive basis over a long period of time, it would provide the class enemies with possibilities of resistance and chances to remove the banking sources.

The simultaneous nationalization was advantageous also for normal management of the banks.

After liberation the government seized all banks at once and ran them in a planned way; thus it could promptly rehabilitate and develop the chaotic national economy and stabilize and improve the impoverished people's livelihood.

Our country succeeded in the nationalization of banks in the most revolutionary method after liberation. This was because the great leader President Kim Il Sung founded the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, and established the people's government, a strong organization of power, and saw that the leadership role of the Party and the dictatorial functions of the people's government were enhanced. Workers, peasants and the rest of the broad masses were activated to this enterprise. All these constituted the internal forces which could carry out the great leader's unique revolutionary measures for the nationalization of banking.

As a result, our country could check the moves of the hostile elements and smoothly fulfil such a complex and difficult revolutionary task in quite a brief span of time.

Lake Samil

Lake Samil or Three-day Lagoon in Mt. Kumgang is renowned for its beauty from olden times.

One balmy spring morning we left for Lake Samil to resume our sightseeing of Mt. Kumgang.

Lake Samil is situated on the left shore of the lower Nam River, about 12 kilometres to the east from Onjong-ri. Approximately 8 kilometres round, the lake is oval-shaped and stretches to north and south. It is the most beautiful of all lakes in Korea.

The girl guide first showed us to Chungsong (or Loyalty) Pavilion. Before we entered it, we had halted in front of a monument dedicated to Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter. We were overwhelmed with a feeling of solemnity. The guide had this to say: On September 28, 1947 Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, visited Lake Samil with the great leader. A mallard was swimming on the lake. As suggested by the fatherly leader, she took out a revolver and shot it offhand. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle she had such a marksmanship as to strike terror into the hearts of the enemy. So she could hit with a single bullet the dot-like target which moved several hundred metres away. The great leader was greatly satisfied to see it, and said that she was a crack shot as ever....

The guide finished her story, but we felt as if hearing the gunreport of that day, and could hardly leave the place.

When we started for Lake Samil in the morning, the milky mist had settled. But it cleared off and the lake began to show itself.

In time immemorial Lake Samil had been linked with the sea. But it was banked up by sand and separated from the sea to form a lagoon. Apparently for this reason, everything around the lake looked soft and elegant.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As for Lake Samil (three-day lagoon), once upon a time a king came there for a day trip, but its scenery was so charming that he spent three days there enjoying himself, and that is how the lake got its name. Its landscape is indeed beautiful."

The lake which had greeted spring looked so refreshing and picturesque. Pink wild roses vied with each other to bloom on the silvery sand beach, which was fringed with carpet-like green lawn.

There was a cable suspension bridge over the lake. We began to cross it after the guide. We could notice the epigraphs inscribed on distant rocks and cliffs. They were so profound in content and exquisite yet powerful in style that the tourists would gaze on them for a long time. Although we had never met the masons who did the jobs, we thought they were unsung sculptors and artists, indeed.

We passed through strangely-shaped crags and ascended Pongrae Pavilion, which looked as if floating in the middle of the limpid lake. The beautiful scenery of Lake Samil, looking as if surrounded by the sea, unfolded down below in front; a screen of the twelve thousand peaks of Mt. Kumgang towered behind; and the vast expanse of the Korean East Sea danced far yonder in front.

"It is good to go round Lake Samil and enjoy the scenery, but it is more impressive to row freely on the waters and view the surrounding landscape," said the guide, and took us to a boating-place. It was alive with the holidaymakers who visited Mt. Kumgang. Our party too got on board a boat.

When we reached the shore, the lake seemed to abut on the sea. But, when we got on the boat, it looked like a lake deep in mountains. It was studded with many islets, to give the visitors peculiar impressions.

The guide told us about interesting legends regarding each of the islets. She led us to Tanso (or Red-letter) Rock and said: "It is said that once upon a time four hermits came here and enjoyed themselves. In order to memorialize their visit, they engraved letters on the rocky wall and painted them red. Hence the name 'Tanso Rock', I should say."

Then we inspected Muson Islet and the site of Sason Pavilion, where the four hermits were said to stay many days and enjoyed themselves with songs and dances. We passed by these places and rowed our boat towards the largest islet.

As the name "Wau (or Lying Ox) Island" indicated, it strongly resembled a big lying ox. We made the rounds of the island and closely examined it. It was so curious that it looked like an artificial island.

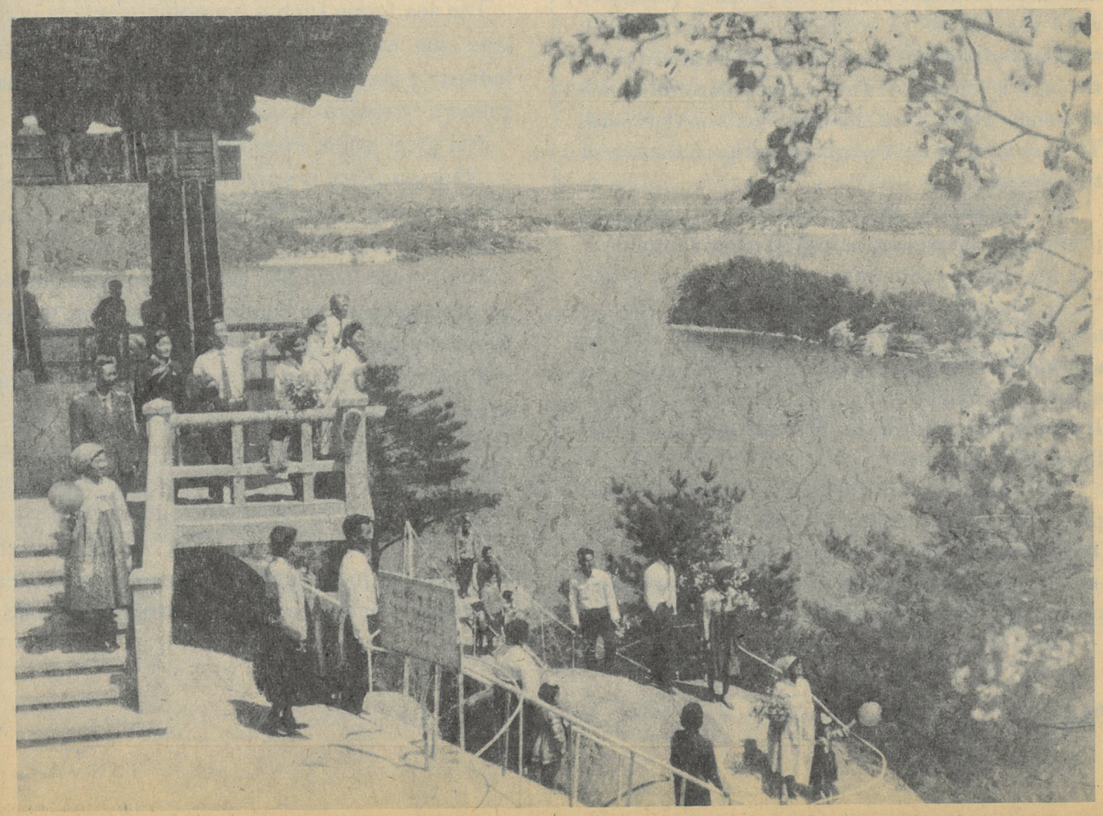
Before we knew, the boat went round the northern edge of the lake and got to the opposite shore.

"This is 'Mong (or Dream) Spring', which is celebrated for its refreshing and delicious water," said the girl guide. The agile girl jumped out of the boat first and ran a few metres ahead.

They say the spring bore this legend:

Once upon a time a man wanted to build a house in this scenic and cosy place. Regrettably, however, there was no drinking water about. He lamented over it, before he fell asleep on the rock. He saw a white-haired old man in his dream. The latter told the former to dig the bottom of the rock. He awoke from his slumber. As he dreamt so strange a dream, he dug it and found savoury and crystal water welling up....

This spring was found in a dream, and it is so



called, explained the guide. The sprightly girl filled a cup with water to the brim and offered it to us. It seemed to have a delicate flavour probably because we had heard such a plausible legend.

We drank it to our heart's content, before we resumed our tour and ascended a little further up to the right. Mammoth crags on a flat elevation came in sight. They were scattered here and there in lying or standing postures. There were two rocks standing apart. They were of the same height and were topped by a flat crag. We were curious to know about this stone gate. The girl guide informed us that it was called Kumgang Gate.

On passing through the gate, the unobstructed view of Lake Samil and its adjacent area unfolded before our eyes. We were fascinated by this spectacular sight. The guide explained:

"This place affords the most enchanting scenery in Lake Samil."

On Kumgang Gate we looked at the opposite side where we came from. We could have new enthralling views and see their peculiar beauty, which we had failed to notice before. Particularly attractive were the shapes of rocks on the peaks, which surrounded the lake like a screen. We scanned them through a telescope. They looked like full-blown blossoms. There stood small pavilions on the peaks. They seemed to have alighted softly on the top of the blossoms.

For the superb beauty Lake Samil became a pride of Mt. Kumgang, indeed. We told the guide of our impressions. She said to us in a merry voice: "Lake Samil has a picturesque landscape. But it is also used as a working people's place of rest and as a skating rink of youth and children in winter. In addition, it irrigates hundreds of hectares of fields. It teems with fresh-water fish and serves as a fish farm. How nice it is!"

Lake Samil! It was a dear and unforgettable place. Towards sunset we left it reluctantly. Today's weather forecast predicted rain tomorrow, and we earnestly wished it would not rain and prevent us from doing the sights of Mt. Kumgang.

Choe So Ok

West Sea of Korea

The West Sea of Korea is a beautiful archipelago dotted with more than 2,500 islands, large and small. It is 437,000 square kilometres wide, and its continental shelf is approximately 100 metres deep. The sea is nearly 40 metres deep on an average, and the deepest spot is only 100 metres or so. The sea is no more than 10 metres deep 10 kilometres offshore.

The Amnok, Chongchon and Taedong Rivers and other rivers of different sizes flow into the West Sea; and large Chinese rivers such as the Liao, Huang and Chang Rivers also empty into the sea. They carry sand and soil into the sea to make its bottom very smooth. In addition, the tidal activity is so strong that the brine is always muddy.

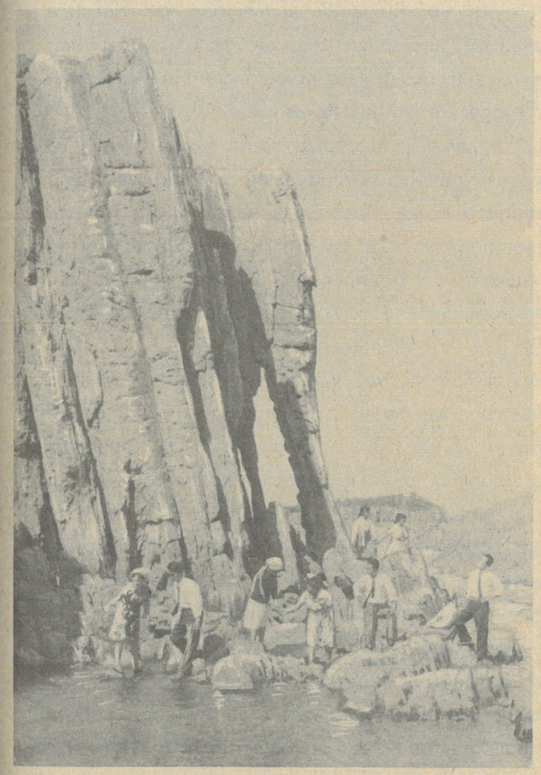
The sea forms such a harmonious whole with land and isles that the scenery is enchanting, indeed. It abounds with marine resources and is called a "treasure-house".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is surrounded by the sea on three sides and therefore abounds in marine resources."

The Korean West Sea is a temperate sea made up of a shallow continental shelf. There are lots of living things floating and seaplants growing lushly on snug bays. It has advantages for the spawning of fish and the growth of fries. Therefore, in spring, summer and autumn numerous shoals of fish come up to the sea to spawn, and their fries grow chiefly here in the sea.

The southern part of the West Sea teems with fish, tasty fish in particular, because it is near to the hibernaculums of sea bream, gilthead fish, scabbard fish, sea perch and mackerel. So far over 250 kinds of fish have been known to live there, most of which are those of a temperate sea. With the water temperature rising in spring, gilthead fish, anchovy, codfish, mackerel, scabbard fish, sea perch, sea bass and sea bream school northward. Gilthead fish, scabbard fish, sea perch, flatfish and *changdae* fish come as far as the northern zone of the sea.



The Elephant Rock of Monggumpo, a scenic spot in the West Sea of Korea

The Korean West Sea is also rich in mollusks, for vast tracts of tideland stretch along it. In particular, there are plenty of clam, white clam, small clam, *kaeryang* clam (or Mactra Sulcataria Reeve), sea perch and oyster, as well as many crab, common crab and small crab and other crustaceans. The West Sea is also endowed with an inexhaustible amount of laver, tangle, seaweed and other sea plants.

As it rises very high, the West Sea has many suitable places for tidal power plants. In addition, along the sea spread about 700,000 hectares of tideland, which drains twice a day.

At present projects are being carried out vigorously to dam off the tideland and build the Nampo Lock Gate, in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's audacious policy to make large-scale transformations of nature. As a result, the West Sea is becoming more and more beautiful and convenient.

The West Sea has scenic spots on all hands. The Changsan Cape, studded with luxuriant woods and curious rocks, extends far into the sea; sand beaches are endless along Monggumpo and Kumipo; the Wau Island floats elegantly on the tranquil waters; the Pidan (Silk) Island which rose as a great monumental creation in the age of the Workers' Party dances off the shore; and the vast flowery One Hundred-ri Orchard is reflected in the sea. This spectacular West Sea is one of Korea's great prides.

Pak Su Il

FOSSIL LAYER OF ONSONG FISH

A singular-looking rock lies by the Hyangdan Stream flowing near the township of Onsong in Onsong County on the northernmost tip of Korea. It is the very rock under which the fossil layer of Onsong fish was found in 1975. The fossil fish found there is kept by the Nature Museum of Kim Il Sung University now.

The great leader visited the museum on November 28, 1976. He looked round its exhibits concerning ancient life, including the fossil of the Onsong fish, and he advised that a rich variety of fossils should be unearthed to probe into ancient life.

The fish fossil retains the clear-cut outline of a gibel 34 cm long. The head of the fish accounts for a quarter of the whole length of its body. The fish has a compressed body, comb-like thin teeth and the backbone with 40-odd joints.

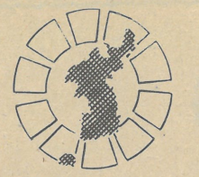
The species is quite a new one in the light of its dimension and other features.

Another fish fossil was discovered in a stratum overlying the one whence the Onsong fish fossil came out. The fish is about 45 cm in length. Unlike other fishes, its fins are diamond-shaped. Fossils of shellfish and pond-snails were also excavated at this overlying stratum in which we could also find the vestiges of extinct plants and insects.

Archaeologists consider that the Onsong fish layer is of about 100,000,000 years ago, and that the area around it was then a vast swamp over 20 square kilometres wide.

The climate was then mild though fairly dry. A sea was not far away, and the swamp was inhabited by shoals of gibels of different species as well as by shellfishes and pond-snails.

All fossils dug out of the Onsong fish layer are precious finds which make for our study of ancient life, of the evolution of fresh-water fishes in particular.



KOREA IS ONE

PANMUNJOM

There is a village called Panmunjom in the central part of Korea. This small village, surrounded by hillocks, is located 12 kilometres to the south from Kaesong. In the past the road here was lined with inns, where travellers who shuttled between north and south took a rest or stayed overnight.

Today this tiny village is known throughout the world, for it is the place where US imperialists who had launched a war of aggression in Korea knelt down before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement, and where they are castigated for their criminal activities to keep Korea divided in two forever and trigger off another Korean war.

US imperialists occupied south Korea to replace Japanese imperialists vanquished in World War II and partitioned Korea. They made frantic efforts for war preparations, so as to unleash a war in June 1950 to swallow up our Republic, too. But they met with the heroic resistance of the Korean people and were forced to go down on their knees in July 1953.

In Panmunjom there is a house where the Armistice Agreement was signed. It is a large building with a floor space of about 1,000 square metres. US imperialist aggressors first proposed not to build the house but to pitch a tent by the place of negotiations for the signing of the document. They were dead set against the preparation for the house, in a bid to conceal their defeat in the Korean war by all means from the eyes of the world; they feared that the historic building where they signed the Armistice Agreement would remain forever. But the house was built by our stubborn struggle. A large Korean-style building rose within five days in the vast empty wilderness of Panmunjom.

By the place of signing stands a building, where the truce negotiations were held with US imperialist aggressors for two years and one month. The tables and chairs used during the negotiations are preserved in it. The two buildings still exist as if telling of the victory of the Korean people and the history of their heroic struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Having turned south Korea into their colony and military base and driven south Korean society into the depths of ruin, the US imperialists are constantly threatening peace in Korea by aggravating tension. They are obstructing the reunification of our country by resorting to all sorts of sinister schemes."

Through Panmunjom flows the Sachon River, which forms part of the Military Demarcation Line. On the bridge one can clearly see the contrasting realities between north and south.

Modern farm houses nestle cozily to the north of the river. At neat schools children read in ringing voices and sing happily and lustily. Rice fields on our side spread far down to the estuary of the Han River. It is literally a people's paradise full of new life and bliss.

But, to the south of the Military Demarcation Line stretch uninhabited wildernesses, where only wild birds twitter. US imperialist aggressors are entrenched there, whetting their bloodstained swords. We cannot check our surging hatred and fury at these aggressors, who partitioned Korea into two and reduced its southern half to a sterile land, a land of suffering.

In Panmunjom there is an oval-shaped Joint Security Area. In this area are the meeting-halls of the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the annexes of both sides.

The Military Demarcation Line covers a distance of 550 ri from the Han River estuary to Pooejin-ri, Kosong County, Kwangwon Province. It runs through the centre of many buildings in Panmunjom. To be more exact, the microphone line, which crosses the very middle of the table placed at the centre of the MAC's meeting-hall, forms the Military Demarcation Line.

The Korean people is a homogeneous people with a long history of 5,000 years. In the past they lived harmoniously on one and the same territory. But, at present Korea is divided in north and south by US imperialist aggressors.

Therefore, we drag out the aggressors, the main culprits who spell misfortunes to the Korean people, here in Panmunjom, so as to heap curses on them with burning hatred and condemn them sternly.

Kim Ryong Sun

Reasonable Initiative to Pave the Way to Reunification

Our political parties and social organizations issued a joint statement on January 18, in which they proposed to convene a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the north and south of Korea to discuss problems on the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea. This statement is arousing great reaction at home and abroad.

The south Korean people and overseas Koreans are striving to realize this proposal, unanimously hailing it as a "patriotic initiative which fully tallies with the will of all Koreans thirsting for national reunification". The world public at large are highly appraising it as an "active initiative aimed at eliminating the root cause of Korea's division," and a "positive proposal for peace in Korea and the rest of Asia."

The proposal for the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the north and south for the withdrawal of US forces from south Korea is a just one designed to remove great difficulties facing the nation and accelerate the country's reunification.

The Korean people have been suffering from national division for nearly 40 years now.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 331.)

Our people are a single nation which has lived harmoniously on one and the same territory for a long time; and they all of them earnestly desire national reunification.

Our country still remains divided. It is because US imperialists have occupied south Korea and obstructed our country's reunification to keep hold on it indefinitely as their colony and military base.

Ever since the first days of Korea's division the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic have advanced the most realistic proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and made every possible effort to put them into effect. None of them have materialized, however, because of US imperialists' obstruction. They rigged up a puppet regime in south Korea to freeze national division and have backed it up by force of arms. Still today they are desperately hindering our country's reunification, persisting in their "two Koreas" policy.

The nearly 40 years of division shows that as long as US imperialism is present in south Korea, our country can never be reunified

The proposed convocation of a joint conference to discuss problems of the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea is justifiable also in view of the requirements of the situation prevailing in Korea.

US imperialists have brought in more new-type weapons and war equipment and turned south Korea into a touch-and-go nuclear power magazine and seat of a new war. The "Team Spirit 83," the largest joint military exercise ever in history, which they staged in south Korea from February to April, shows clearly how recklessly they are trying to start another war in Korea.

In a bid to cause the conflagrations in Korea, they are goading Japan to gear up her rearmament and militarization and working to perfect a tripartite military alliance of the US, Japan and south Korea by strengthening the nexus of the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets.

It is plain that these developments may spark off a war in Korea at any moment and that if a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily spread beyond her bounds.

The withdrawal of US forces from south Korea and the removal of war danger are imperative also for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

The pullout of US troops is also the urgent demand of our age of Chajusong. The people in our age oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and demand Chajusong. This tide of our times is rising high in south Korea as well. The struggle for independence against the US gained momentum after the fire at the "American Cultural Centres" in Pusan and Kwangju, which shows the strong will of the south Korean people not to live as colonial slaves of US imperialism any more.

As long as US forces stay on in south Korea and US imperialists persist in their policy of aggression and war, it is impossible to democratize south Korean society, reunify Korea and alleviate war danger.

The withdrawal of US troops from south Korea is a prerequisite to Korean reunification.

It is but a deceit and wordplay to talk about "unification", putting aside the fundamental question of the US troop pullout.

The Chon Du Hwanites are vociferating for "independent unification," "national concord," "dialogue" and what not, while begging for the permanent presence of US troops in south Korea. This is a trick to conceal their true colours as traitors seeking the permanent partition of the country; and it brings to full light their sinister design to meet their lust to stay long in "power" under US imperialist patronage. If they want dialogue and reunification they must first demand the withdrawal of US forces which obstruct them.

Achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation is our Party's consistent stand. Our Party has always held that we are ready to meet and have dialogue with any persons in south Korea who are not traitors to the nation such as Chon Du Hwan and demand the withdrawal of the US imperialist armed forces of aggression from south Korea, irrespective of ideology and doctrine, and to open the way to reunification through cooperation and unity with them.

This was again made clear by the joint statement of our political parties and social organizations. The proposal to hold a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the north and south is the most reasonable one to force the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and open up the way to reunification through the unity of the whole nation.

The statement advanced reasonable means for the successful convocation of the proposed joint conference. It is to hold preliminary talks to be attended by one working-level representative respectively from the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party in the north and the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Hanguk Party and the Hanguk Nationalist Party in the south.

The proposed joint conference will be the parent body of a national movement to force US troops out of south Korea by the united efforts of the north and south; it will be a historic meeting of national unity which will rally all the anti-US, independent forces at home and abroad.

The joint conference, once convoked, will be an important event which will contribute greatly to averting war, preserving peace, ending the history of division and paving the way to reunification.

If the political parties and social organizations and politicians at home and abroad want reunification and have a genuinely patriotic idea of having US forces withdrawn from south Korea and cutting out the way for the nation, they can meet and work out joint save-the-nation measures for the Korean people in spite of the difference in political view and religious belief.

Our people's desire for national reunification is unshakable. No force on earth can obstruct their common desire and effort to save the nation against the US.

The Korean people will force US troops out of south Korea and definitively achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country with the increasing support and encouragement of the world's progressive public.

Li Hyong Gu

WE DENOUNCE US IMPERIALISM

Most Dangerous Area Where War May Break Out

The world wants peace, but the danger of war is increasing because of US imperialists. They are spreading tinders of war in different parts of the world.

In the world today the most dangerous area in which war may break out, is Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country today the activities of US imperialism and the military fascists of south Korea are causing a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment."

US imperialist war maniacs have bluntly declared that the Korean peninsula is most important especially in attaining the immediate objective of America's war strategy. And they are reinforcing armed forces and intensifying military provocations as never before. As a result, a very grave situation has been created in our country in which war may be sparked at any moment.

South Korea has changed into one of the greatest military camps, armouries and nuclear magazines in the world.

In the last few years US imperialists increased their air force personnel in south Korea by 2,500, and nearly doubled their naval force, mainly with those who have battle experience. In order to boost the US air force in south Korea they deployed 48 "F-16" fighter-bombers. This is their first overseas deployment.

They have also deployed scores of "A-10 Close Support Aircraft" in south Korea before any other areas, and brought in the most up-to-date fighters such as "F-16s", "A-10s" and "F-15s", so as to reinforce their air force. They have increased the number of aircraft per squadron by 25 per cent and replaced them with better ones.

They have also reinforced their naval force in south Korea. They sent many warships such as frigates and destroyers to the south Korean waters and are making the US Seventh Fleet keep cruising off south Korea.

They attached a "Thor" missile company to the US Second Infantry Division in south Korea. It is the only company of this kind outside US territory. Tank battalions and intelligence battalions and the like have been newly activated.

US imperialists armed their troops in south Korea with "M-198" type 155 mm howitzers, new lethal weapons which have not yet been supplied to any of their overseas troops; and replaced Honest John and Sergeant missiles by more up-to-date "Lance missiles".

In the 1981 fiscal year they tripled their spendings on military construction for their troops in south Korea as compared with that in 1980, and in 1982 they disbursed an amount of 24,300,000 dollars in addition to the expenditure already allotted. Besides, they are introducing into south Korea war materiel worth 2,200 million dollars for US troops to provide against "emergency."

US imperialists forced the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to rig up the "Resources Control Law" so as to establish a wartime mobilization system. Through this and many other evil laws they have established a system which will enable them to requisition all necessary manpower and material resources of south Korea for war purposes.

They are scheming to increase the numerical strength of the puppet army from 700,000 to 1,000,000 by reorganizing its setup and extending the term of military service. Today nearly 10 million south Korean men and women, young and old, are affiliated with civilian military organizations to serve for the implementation of the US war policy.

US imperialists are supplying a huge amount of weapons and military equipment to the war maniac Chon Du Hwan. Since 1981 they have been carrying out a programme to transfer 1,000 M-551 tanks to the south Korean puppets. Even according to officially published data, they sold to the latter weapons worth 1,100 million dollars by September last year. They include 170 improved Hawk missiles, 723 rockets, FD-4 Phantoms, tankers, new-type TPQ radars, etc.

On orders of US imperialists the south Korean puppets appropriate as much as 70 per cent of their annual budgetary expenditure for military purposes. Thus, the vicinities of the Military Demarcation Line and the rest of south Korean territory are filled with masses of military equipment, including more than 1,000 nuclear warheads. They are all ready for invasion of the northern half of the Republic to be perpetrated at any moment. In addition, there are massive armed forces in Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Hawaii, and other areas adjacent to south Korea and they are all ready for invasion of the DPRK.

Since armed forces are confronted with each other along the Military Demarcation Line in Korea, it is extremely dangerous to fire guns or threaten the other side with military actions in this area. But US imperialists and their puppets have incessantly conducted various forms of military provocation against our Republic. They committed 23,000 such provocations along the MDL last year, and in January this year alone they reached 1,500. They fire at our side and send spy planes into our air space almost every day. "SR-71" high-flying intelligence planes intruded into our territorial air on 187 occasions last year. Entering this year such provocative activities are being intensified.

US bellicose elements openly declare that they will attack us with nuclear weapons. They keep on conducting powder-reeking military exercises on the ground and the sea and in the air, such as the "Team Spirit", "joint firing exercises in air," and "Operation Twin Dragon" and so on. The most provocative of all is the "Team Spirit" exercise, the joint US-south Korean war game staged every year.

The "Team Spirit 83" conducted from February to April this year was the largest ever held since 1976. This military manoeuvre is far greater than any others held elsewhere in the world, in terms of mobilized manpower and armaments and content. This time it was participated in by nearly 190,000 troops, including 70,000 Americans, and continued for more than 70 days. All kinds of up-to-date weapons were used and even a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier mobilized. It was a three-dimensional war game against the DPRK.

As soon as the "Team Spirit" was started, the US Secretary of State and other bellicose elements of America crawled into south Korea one after another and scurried along the MDL to whip up war fever. Puppet troops were so reckless as to fire some 300 rounds of shells at our aircraft which was on routine duty. In fact, the "Team Spirit 83" exercise is a dangerous provocation to cause conflagrations of war.

In response to orders of President Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, our people entered into a semi-war state. Were it not for this resolute step, the enemy might have committed some military adventures taking advantage of the "exercise."

The menace of war has increased in Korea owing to the warmaniac Nakasone's assumption of premiership and Japanese reactionaries' pronounced moves for reinvasion of Korea. Oblivious of the shameful pages of history that the wild dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" ruined Japan, Nakasone runs amuck, caught by war fever.

US imperialists are scheming to perfect the formation of the highly dangerous "US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance" by manipulating Chon Du Hwan and Nakasone.

All the facts show that Korea has become an area whose situation is the acutest in the world and that war may break out at any moment in our country.

US imperialists are trying to find a way out of their worsening position in their anachronistic "policy of strength" and adventurous provocation of war. If war does break out in Korea, it may easily spread into a global war and plunge the whole world into a nuclear holocaust. This means that our people's struggle against US imperialist war activities is the most important link in the whole chain of the world's people's struggle for peace against war.

For a durable peace and security in Korea, US imperialists must quit south Korea at once, taking all their lethal weapons with them, and independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be achieved.

Kim Rok Su

US Imperialism—Wirepuller of Kwangju Massacre

The flowery month of May is very pleasing. But to the south Korean people May is a month that brings back bitter memories and rouses grudge and anger at their enemy. The large-scale fratricidal military operation was carried out in Kwangju in May 1980 by Chon Du Hwan, the cutthroat and it does not recede from the memories of our brethren with the lapse of time.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States is the culprit who stifles democracy and human rights in south Korea and the wirepuller behind the slaughtering of south Korean people."

The massacre in Kwangju laid bare the foul nature of US imperialism.

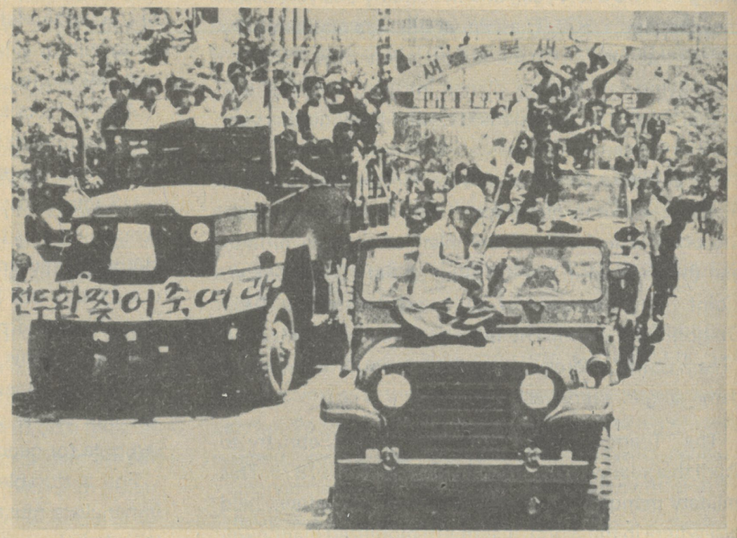
As the popular uprising broke out at Kwangju and spread out, US imperialists had "emergency meetings" at the White House to discuss what they called "actions to remedy the situation in Kwangju" and took urgent countermeasures to increase military support for the south Korean puppets.

Accordingly, the commander of the US aggression forces in south Korea transferred to Chon Du Hwan 70,000 south Korean puppet troops from under his command—five brigades of paratroopers, two divisions, an armoured unit and an air squadron—as well as 150 tanks and armoured vehicles, 100 howitzers, large helicopters, missiles and other lethal weapons, shrapnels, dumdums, and nerve gas. And the former drove out the latter to the sanguinary operation against the Kwangjuites who held demonstrations to demand democracy.

Meanwhile, US imperialists placed 40,000 American troops on the alert so that they would put down the uprising at any moment. They also sent the USSs Midway and Coral Sea and other warships, many planes and other combat equipment to south Korea and its vicinity, which created an atmosphere of horror.

Furthermore, US imperialists strongly defended the fratricidal brutalities by the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique, claiming that the Kwangju uprising "should be quelled by iron fists" and that south Korea "is excluded from our human right policy; security is more important than human rights."

They not only herded the Chon Du Hwanites out into the atrocity but also had their own armed forces participate directly in the slaughtering operation in Kwangju. The members of the US "Peace Corps" who had witnessed what happened in the city of Kwangju, told north European correspondents that when the Kwangju popular uprising was in its height, helicopters belonging to the US 8th Army appeared over Kwangju and wantonly strafed places where uprisers were concentrated.



Youths and students in Kwangju fight against US imperialism and Chon Du Hwan the traitor

Kwangju turned into a slaughter house because of the massacre perpetrated by the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta according to the American scenario. In a few days more than 5,000 citizens were killed and 14,000 others wounded.

The Kwangju massacre which roused towering indignation of the world's people, was carried out entirely under the manipulation and patronage of US imperialism.

Historically speaking, it is US imperialism that has brought successive south Korean puppet rulers into power and propped them up and has instigated them to enforce savage fascist rule. It is none other than US imperialism that has egged its south Korean lackeys to repress mercilessly all the righteous struggles of democrats and youth and students.

Although US imperialists try to play the innocent by ostensibly expressing "regret" and "concern" over the south Korean situation, they cannot conceal at all their cannibalistic nature. No artifice will help the US to escape responsibility for the fact that the heinous military fascist dictatorial regime has been knocked together and the shocking bloodshed has taken place.

The struggle for independence against the US and fascism, which is gaining momentum in south Korea as the days go by, will spread like a prairie fire sooner or later and hasten the advent of democracy and reunification.

Choe Sok Gun

Chon Du Hwanites arrest guiltless people right and left at the instigation of US imperialists

Frantic Repressive Racket

A terrific "wholesale roundup" campaign is going on in south Korea under the pretext of "prevention of crimes".

Some time ago the fascists mobilized more than 1,700 police patrol troops and even the "students' anti-crime corps" which was forcibly rigged up towards the end of last year, to kick up a frantic repressive racket at many places in Seoul. Thus, in two days the cases of repression on charges of various "crimes" numbered 66,650. This sort of racket by the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique is aimed solely at prolonging their tottering rule.

"MOVES TOWARDS THE TRIPARTITE MILITARY ALLIANCE THREATEN THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE WORLD"

The world public is raising their voices of protest against the moves towards a tripartite military alliance among the US, Japan and south Korea being stepped up now in real earnest.

In its article flaying the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83" by US and the south Korean puppet armed forces, the Soviet Pravda exposed that this military exercise participated in by over 70,000 US troops and some 120,000 south Korean puppet troops and also by "commanders" of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in the capacity of "observers" is aimed, in fact, at consolidating the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, which has already been formed. Under the heading of "The Tripartite Military Alliance" the Soviet Tass pointed out that the Reagan Administration is engrossed in the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance and laid bare that one of the objectives of US Secretary of State Shultz's south Korea visit was to pursue the rigging up of the tripartite military alliance. It also pointed out that what is noteworthy is the fact that America's moves to rig up its alliance with Japan and south Korea are coupled with the steps to deploy US nuclear weapons in the zone of military activity in the Far East, just as in Western Europe. The press in Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia and many other countries denounced the moves to manufacture the trilateral military alliance of the US, Japan and south Korea.

The Swedish paper "Dagens Nyheter" disclosed that the frequent contacts among the US, Japan and south Korea in these days are designed to complete their military system and form a tripartite military alliance. In an article captioned "The Secrets of Moves to Form the Tripartite Military Alliance" the Pakistani paper "Muslim" revealed that the US, Japan and south Korea are on the final stage to rig up a triple military alliance in accordance with the US strategy for world supremacy, and pointed out that their moves pose a serious menace to the peace and security of the world as well as the Korean peninsula. In their joint statement 25 political parties and social organizations in Bangladesh castigated the schemes to form a US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance. They pointed out that the formation of this alliance is a main component of the Asian and global strategy of US imperialism. The statement strongly denounced US imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets for their activities to rig up the tripartite military alliance which will threaten peace and security on the Korean peninsula and Asian continent.

In its statement the France-Korea Friendship Association denounced the manoeuvres for the trilateral military alliance. It pointed out: A conspiracy to rig up a US-Japan-south Korea military alliance under the pretext of "security" is being brought to light at a time when no one is threatening Japan or south Korea. In order to defend world peace we categorically denounce every attempt to conclude the tripartite alliance in violation of international law and the Japanese Constitution.

In their joint statement five Portuguese social organizations, including the Portugese Democratic Lawyers' Association, strongly denounced the US, Japan and south Korea for their moves to manufacture a triple military alliance and demanded that the authorities of the three parties pay heed to the voices of the world's peace-loving people and desist from their moves for the alliance at once.

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association, too, issued a denunciatory statement. It castigated the US, Japan and south Korea for their manoeuvres to form the triple military alliance which is directed openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and aimed to cause anxiety throughout Asia and the rest of the world. It voiced that the Norwegian public must pay due attention to the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

The Maltese Progressive Journalists' Association declared in its statement that US imperialists should remember how the military alliances such as the SEATO and CENTO met their end for the people's struggle for independence and immediately stop their moves for the triple military alliance, and should accept the DPRK's proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

The National Trade Union of Postal and Communications Workers of Upper Volta stated that it is clear to everyone that if a war breaks out in Korea, it will not remain a local war but will easily expand to a global war and, further, plunge all humanity into a nuclear holocaust. It appealed to the world's peace-loving people to sharpen their vigilance against the moves of the ruling circles of the US and Japan and the south Korean puppets for their military alliance and fight more resolutely than ever before to check and frustrate them.

The Peruvian Women's Popular Union issued a statement and trenchantly denounced US imperialist moves for the tripartite military alliance.

In their joint statement the All India-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee to Support Korea's Reunification pointed out that through the "Team Spirit" military exercise US imperialists try to strengthen the military nexus of the US, Japan and south Korea and accelerate the formation of the triple military alliance. They exposed the US imperialist scheme to unleash a war of aggression in Korea and even draw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in the war.

In its statement the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea declared that the formation of the trilateral military alliance will increase the military tie-up between Japan and the south Korean dictatorial "regime", step up the military infiltration of the Japanese reactionaries into south Korea and involve the forces of Japanese militarism more deeply in the imperialist manoeuvres to unleash a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula and Asia.

Yun Ha Sik

Searchlight (in south Korea)

South Korean Puppet Rulers Are Watchdogs of US Imperialism

Neo-colonialists bestow nominal independence on their colonies and reign over them through their agents. The colonial rule of US imperialism over south Korea is a typical example of this.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the successive rulers of the south Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the US and Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation who sold out the country and the nation to their masters."

The puppet rulers of south Korea like the traitors Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan are all cat's-paws of US imperialism and henchmen of its colonial rule over south Korea.

Syngman Rhee the traitor was the first ruler of south Korea, who was picked out by US imperialism. US imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism which was vanquished in the Second World War. They established a brutal military government there, so as to lay foundations for their colonial domination over south Korea. Then they rigged up a puppet regime and installed Syngman Rhee the all-time traitor as its "president".

Syngman Rhee was trained as a dyed-in-the-wool lackey of US imperialism during his forty years' residence in America. In 1919, after the First World War, he attended the Peace Conference on orders of his masters and shamefully petitioned the conference to "wrest Korea from Japanese rule and leave her in the hands of the United States". This illustrates what a vicious and faithful running dog of US imperialism he was.

US imperialism changed its military government into a neo-colonialist rule in the face of the protestation of the south Korean people, and put Syngman Rhee the traitor at the head of the puppet regime. That time a US press report said that "Syngman Rhee was fostered by America".

As he was such a stooge, Syngman Rhee sold out south Korea to his US masters, unleashed the war against the northern half of the Republic and was engrossed in oppressing and slaughtering his fellow countrymen.

No quisling can escape severe punishment of the people.

In April 1960 the south Korean people rose up and toppled the regime of Syngman Rhee, an old stooge of US imperialism. They fought on firmly to remove the barriers of national division and reunify the country independently and peacefully. As a result, US imperialist colonial reign over south Korea was shaken to its foundation and Syngman Rhee was replaced by Pak Jung Hi, another traitor.

US imperialists took over Pak Jung Hi from Japanese imperialists and systematically groomed him as a spy on their payroll. He was a flagrant traitor to the nation and military fascist thug who had informed against and murdered a great many patriots ever since the US imperialist occupation of south Korea. No sooner had he seized power than he visited his US bosses and declared that "I will share my destiny with the Stars and Stripes;" that "I will do all I can for the prosperity of America;" and that "I thank God for America's guidance of south Korea." These utterances are well enough to show his foul colours as an American running dog.

The world's people remember that Pak Jung Hi the traitor made desperate efforts to repress at the point of the bayonet the south Korean people's ever-mounting aspirations for democracy and reunification and maintain the unstable colonial rule of US imperialism, and finally met his ignominious end in October 1979.

As for Chon Du Hwan the traitor whom US imperialists placed at the helm of the present south Korean "government", he was picked out by them as their A1 agent 20 years ago. While in service of Pak Jung Hi, this quisling frequently visited America for military and intelligence "training" to become an American watchdog. He slaughtered south Korean patriots in cold blood. He was the first to rush to Viet Nam and join US imperialism in its war of aggression and indiscriminately massacred the innocent Vietnamese, so as to win confidence of his masters. Chon Du Hwan was hired as a colonial watchdog of US imperialism after the death of his predecessor Pak Jung Hi because he was a born quisling and unparalleled cutthroat.

Not long after he usurped power, Chon the traitor visited his masters across the Pacific and said that "I will not forget American benefaction even after my death". And he signed a criminal document stipulating the transfer of south Korea to US imperialism as its permanent colony and military base.

This cutthroat massacred his fellow countrymen at Kwangju in May 1980 and plunged the whole land of south Korea into a sea of blood. This towering crime is widely known to the world.

The traitorous Chon Du Hwan junta have received increasingly large quantities of lethal weapons from US imperialists and turned south Korea into a powder magazine. And they are running amuck to step up preparations for war against the northern half of the Republic. Chon the quisling is bent on the project to carry out the "two Koreas" policy of US imperialism. On US orders he twaddles about "entry into the UN" and "proposals" as if concerned about reunification, while, in actual fact, working desperately for the permanent division of Korea.

Everybody knows that US imperialism placed such despicable stooges in the south Korean "government" and has enforced its colonial rule for 38 years. This notwithstanding, US imperialism is brazen-faced enough to advertise south Korea as an "independency" and the Chon Du Hwan puppet regime as an "independent government". It does this in an attempt to hoodwink the south Korean people and the world's people at large, save the marionettes from the crisis they are undergoing and retain its colonial rule over south Korea.

But it is of no avail. Today the south Korean people are intensifying their anti-US struggle for independence, demanding, "Yankees, go home!" The world's people are actively supporting and encouraging the south Korean people in their struggle and raising their voices against US imperialist aggressors and the Chon Du Hwan junta.

By no means can US imperialists realize their anachronistic ambition to retain south Korea as their colony and, eventually, they will be forced out of south Korea.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, a watchdog of US imperialism, will also receive severe punishment of the people and go to ruin.

Li Sang Do

Breeding Ground of Juvenile Delinquencies

It was belatedly reported that there were 72,620 cases of juvenile delinquency in south Korea last year.

The number is a nearly four-fold increase over the previous year.

56.8 per cent of last year's felonies such as homicide and burglary in south Korea were committed by juveniles.

Juvenile delinquencies in south Korea increase year after year. This is entirely because the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique drew in the American way of life and paralyzed the consciousness of the youth by aggravating the decadent social trend.

Economic Cooperation Increases among Developing Countries

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is also important for the countries of the third world to strengthen their economic and technological cooperation, while supporting and encouraging each other politically."

New-emerging, developing countries are stepping up their economic and technical cooperation and interchange in various fields.

They are deeply interested first in the development of bilateral cooperation. Last December India and Pakistan held talks at New Delhi and agreed to establish a joint commission. This commission is to accelerate cooperation between the two countries in various realms—foreign trade, industry, education, health, culture, information, science, technology, etc.

Algeria and Cape Verde decided to set up a joint commission to promote their cooperation; Niger and Tunisia reached an agreement on establishing a joint commission to increase their cooperation in economic, financial and technological fields. Guinea, Mali, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and many other countries established bilateral relations. They discussed problems related to furthering economic cooperation and took some measures for this purpose. Heads of government or state of Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Rwanda, Madagascar, Mozambique, and other African countries, through mutual visits and contacts, had consultations on problems arising in the building of a new society, and took practical measures to develop cooperation. The increased cooperative relations among the developing countries contribute greatly to the consolidation of their unity as well as to their economic and technological development.

In addition, developing countries are increasing multilateral and regional cooperation. Towards the end of last year a conference of industrial ministers of developing countries was held in the capital of Nepal, which was participated in by delegates of 19 countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand and Algeria, and some international organizations. The conference discussed a series of problems including the establishment of a new international economic order and adopted a final act on strengthening solidarity among developing countries, taking the road to collective self-reliance and promoting their economic and technical cooperation.

A meeting attended by experts and delegates of 15 African countries discussed and decided on developing their cooperation in the fields of science and technology, establishing necessary organizations and research institutes and, in particular, on augmenting investments in those fields.

These facts testify to increased cooperation among developing countries in many ways.

Also, developing countries are exerting considerable efforts to further their cooperation through existing regional and continental organizations.

Recently, the Administrative Council of the Arab Organization of Agricultural Development held its tenth session at the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic. At this meeting agricultural ministers of 21 Arab countries discussed the food problem and took specific steps to boost grain production through mutual cooperation. The meeting decided to appropriate 1,750,000 dollars for agricultural development projects and 3,870,000 dollars for the training of agro-technicians and agricultural research.

The Coordinating Meeting for the Development of Southern Africa, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, the Organization of Arab Economy Unity, the Indian Ocean Committee, and other international organizations appealed to developing countries to unite each other and reform the economic structure left over by colonialism, and strengthen cooperation and scientific and technological interchange on the principle of satisfying each other's needs. Newly-emerging, developing countries, through such cooperation and interchange, are overcoming the aftereffects of imperialist colonial rule and achieving independent development.

Active cooperation and interchange among developing countries is not only greatly conducive to overcoming their present economic difficulties, particularly, to developing agriculture and solving the food problem. It also deals a telling blow at imperialists who try to shackle these countries to neo-colonialism.

Choe Chung Sik

African People Will Win Cause of Chajusong

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The African continent, called the 'Colonial Continent' and the 'Dark Continent' in the past, is turning today into a new continent shining with the bright rays of freedom and liberation."

The colonialist chains of slavery that shackled the African people for centuries have broken into pieces and the powerful current of independence is sweeping the African Continent.

Imperialists, colonialists and racists are being driven out of Africa, and the people's struggle for liberation and freedom is achieving great victories.

In almost all countries that were trampled down and struck off the world map in the past, banners of independence are fluttering forcefully and vigorous struggles are on to build new societies.

African peoples valiantly struggle to safeguard the independence and revolutionary gains they achieved at the cost of their blood. In order not to be shackled again by imperialists, they are consolidating their political independence and developing their national economy by their own efforts. The peoples who still remain subjugated to colonialists and racists are intensifying their struggle to attain independence.

The Namibian and South African peoples are gallantly fighting to eradicate the last foothold of imperialism and racism in Africa.

The African people's struggle for liberation and independence is a just struggle to become masters of their own destiny; it is part of the sacred endeavours to cut off the life-line of imperialism across the globe and accelerate the work of making the whole world independent.

On the occasion of the African Liberation Day the Korean people express militant solidarity with the African people waging the righteous struggle.

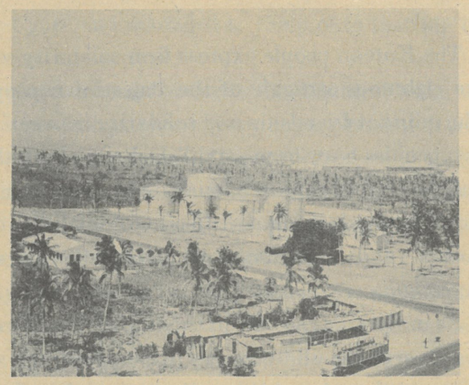
Today imperialists and racists frequently resort to all kinds of despicable artifice and reckless military provocations with a view to enslaving the newly-independent countries again and recovering their old position. However, this is nothing but a last-ditch fight of those who are on the brink of downfall. No desperate effort on their part can stamp out the African people's cause of Chajusong.

The African people can consolidate their national independence and achieve the complete liberation of their continent, if they fight in firm unity under the banner of independence against imperialism to cope with its divisive activities.

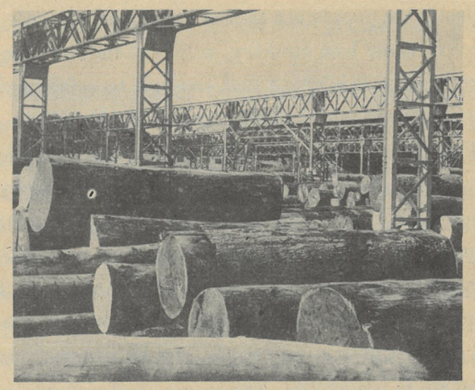
Solidarity is the source of strength and a firm guarantee for victory. No enemy can break the strength of the people who are strongly united in their righteous cause.

The Korean people will, in the future too, actively support and encourage the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation and independence of Africa.

Yun Won Ki



An oil refinery in a port area of Togo



Cameroon increases timber production

Just Cause of the Palestinian People

Our country marks the "Week to Support the Palestinian People's Struggle" from May 15 to 21 every year.

During this week various functions are held to express our people's support and solidarity to the just cause of the Palestinian people. On this occasion the Korean people extend their militant greetings to the people and resistance fighters of Palestine.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The resourceful and courageous Palestinian people with a long history and cultural traditions have been waging a daring struggle against the occupiers ever since their beloved homeland was overrun by the aggressors."

After the revolution started the Palestinian people put up a vigorous save-the-nation resistance struggle against Israeli Zionists and imperialists, their instigators, surmounting manifold difficulties. They combined various forms of struggle with an armed struggle and dealt telling blows to the enemies.

The national-salvation resistance of the Palestinian people is a sacred liberation struggle to recover their lost country, national independence and dignity; it is also a just struggle to safeguard a lasting peace and security in the Middle East.

For its righteousness the Palestinian people's struggle enjoys positive support and encouragement from the world's progressive people. As the days go by, more and more countries and international organizations recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the lawful representative of the Palestinian people, and its international prestige is increasing, too.

If the Palestinian question is to be solved squarely, the Israeli aggressors should quit the Arab territory they have occupied, and the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to found an independent state, should be acquired.

This notwithstanding, US imperialists and Israeli aggressors are making desperate efforts to repress and stamp out the Palestinian people's struggle, hampering the fair solution of the Palestinian question. US imperialists handed over to the Israeli aggressors huge quantities of military equipment, including mass-destruction weapons, and zealously protect and abet their criminal barbarities. Last July the Israeli aggressors invaded southern Lebanon and massacred Palestinians at the instigation of the US imperialists. But, with no brigandish invasion or savage slaughter the aggressors could get rid of the Palestinian resistance forces.

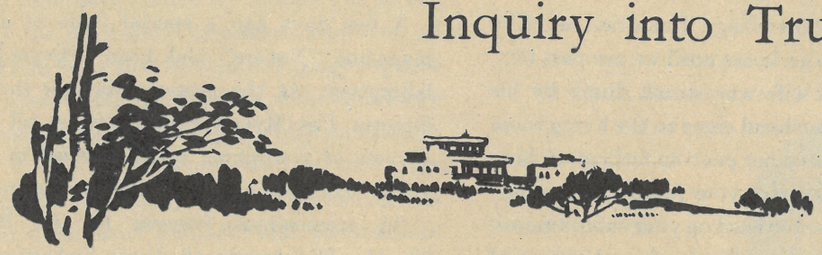
The Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, are firmly resolved to fight on till they win the ultimate victory in their cause, closely knitting their forces and holding high the banner of struggle.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Palestinian people. The militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples have been established and strengthen and develop with each passing day in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national independence and sovereignty.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will do all they can to support and encourage the sacred liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

SHORT NOVEL

Inquiry into Truth



Li Hwa

1

A sericulturist Kye Ung Sim was over 55 then. But he was absorbed in research work from dawn till one o'clock midnight without a break. Even at brief mealtimes he would check pieces of paper filled with experimental data.

There was much ado whenever he made a trip on business. Until it was almost time for the train, he was closely watching silkworms at the laboratory or staring into a microscope at the anatomy room. Experiment workers scurried about to find him and his secretary, who had got a ticket for him, waited impatiently for him at the station, coming in and out of the building. Frequently he hurried out of his laboratory without buttoning up his coat; After the train had pulled in, he passed through a ticket gate and managed to jump onto the step of the moving carriage.

A plate bearing the words "No Visitors" hung on the door of his cosy one-story house situated in the laboratory compound. These words seemed to be his lifelong motto. He had even decided to stop getting in touch with his relations and friends for the sake of his scientific activities.

Kye Ung Sim had an elder sister, who was said to have brought him up as a child, carrying him on her back. She was the only person who was able to have a chat with him. She was so happy to exchange a few desultory words with her brother and recounted it like an old tale time and again.

In the late winter of 1947 his son came home from a college of sericulture. He had suffered from pneumonia and was going to recuperate at home. As he was greeted by his son, Kye Ung Sim looked at him with displeasure and said: "You have no hospital there? How can you pursue your studies when you only want a warm room at your home? Stay overnight and go back."

He looked reproachfully at his father but lowered his head, as his eyes met the stern stare of his father's. His wife took the latter by the arm and in a tearful voice, appealed: "Can't you see his sallow face? He is too run down to study."

"Don't talk nonsense," said he bluntly, releasing his arm from her hold. "When one studies hard with a resolve, one never falls ill."

The next day Ung Sim's wife sent off her son. She mumbled: "There is no crotchety man like your father."

One day a young assistant researcher named Myong Gil Dong called on Kye Ung Sim's wife. He was quite vexed, his eyes brimming with tears. He complained: "As you know, we eat and sleep in the anatomy room, microscoping silkworms. Mr. Kye has driven us so hard day and night. Yesterday I asked him to allow me to visit my home for a few days. But he remonstrated me. You know what he said? 'You've just microscoped a silkworm, and you are leaving your work. When do you think you'll finish anatomizing silkworms, working like

that?' This is too much. How can he say so? My fellow researcher receives a letter from his betrothed almost every week, but he cannot so much as think of visiting his village. I'm afraid Mr. Kye won't permit us to go home until we are past 60."

Kye Ung Sim's wife was struck dumb by his words. When her husband came to the living room for supper, she vented her pent-up feelings on him. She said, "You can treat your family as you like. But, please don't be too hard on your subordinates. Do you know what they say about you?" She told him of Myong Gil Dong's words and bashfully went on: "Many of the lab workers complain of you. They say you single out people like silkworms and that you touch the bell once for this man and twice for that man. When I hear these words, my heart bleeds."

She wreaked her anger mixed with sorrow on her husband for a good while. Then, her eyebrows bristled up. He was deep in reading a note-book in his hand. He was even smiling a faint smile in meditation. She was much disgusted by this and burst into sobs, burying her face in her hands. There was no rule that one who was engaged in an extraordinary scientific research should be so indifferent to human life. Once a noted chemist had dropped in at Ung Sim's and ridiculed his way of life. "I have a picnic with my wife on holidays," he said: "And all my family go to a rest home once a year."

Unless he is a stone or a piece of wood, he cannot live on like this, she thought to herself.

"You are too heartless. How can you behave so?" muttered she. She could not stop the tears from streaming down her cheeks. Only then did he raise his head and, blinking his eyes, asked: "What's wrong? Did anything happen?"

One night in the late autumn of 1948 it clouded with a threat of rain. Then it cleared off and the cold wind rose. Dead leaves scattered all over the courtyard of the laboratory.

Kye Ung Sim went out of a silkworm-raising room and stood like a statue in the middle of the courtyard, his eyes closed. Experiment workers and silkworm tenders watched him uneasily out of the window.

A few days ago a special issue of a foreign magazine "Nature" had been delivered to the laboratory. At the propaganda hall the deputy director Pae Myong Hak informed all the employees of a stunning article carried in the magazine. He read it aloud in a rather strained voice:

"A tremendous Success in the Biological World... The nature of classic biology was fully exposed. Some biologists insist obstinately on the existence of invariable and immortal genes, so as to put forth a reactionary idea that men are biologically unequal from their birth. Thus they claim that there are 'superior' and 'inferior' races and justify their theory that the world should be dominated by Aryans and Anglo-Saxons, the 'biologically selected flowers of nations' .... And some biologists are still obsessed with this sinister imperialist idea..."

Oppressive silence reigned in the propaganda hall. Some people looked at each other and lowered their heads. Others shook their heads dubiously. The people gathered there knew only too well that Kye Ung Sim has devoted his whole life to a subject, for which that country had tolled the death knell.

Murmurs came out first from among those who had been humiliated by the lab director Kye Ung Sim for their inability and assigned to secondary jobs at the laboratory.

"So, Mr. Kye's theory is based on the cursed 'eugenics' and 'racism' with which fascists justified the superiority of their nation. Is that it?"

"It is. He interbreeds silkworms, counts their offspring one by one and checks their percentage. His is not a biological study; it has been stigmatized as a formal-mathematical study, or mere statistics."

"I think I understand now. So it is not fortuitous that he discriminates against people and treats them harshly."

Some persons even kept away from him, thinking as if he was infected with some harmful disease.

One of these days the deputy director Pae Myong Hak left the laboratory unnoticed. However, all but Ung Sim knew that he went to Pyongyang with the aim of reporting the situation at the laboratory and discussing its future work. The deputy director hurried back the following day. He made the rounds of the laboratory with a buoyant air. He made no declaration publicly, and yet ominous rumours were afloat at the laboratory that new measures were forthcoming to defend the purity of the agricultural science of new Korea.

But nobody could tell whether Ung Sim knew it or not. He sauntered leisurely towards the garden, his grey robe fluttering in the gale. Dry leaves whirled and flew about his feet. Ung Sim sat on a small bench under an *oyusu* tree and stared fixedly at the ground.

The deputy director stood by the round window of his office, his hands behind his back, and looked pitiably at Ung Sim. Then, he swung round. He opened the door with a resolute expression and stepped out into the hallway. He walked straight towards Kye Ung Sim. Lost in thought, the latter did not feel the former's presence.

"Mr. Ung Sim!" called Myong Hak in a cracked voice.

Ung Sim opened his eyes. Myong Hak asked:

"Are you leaving for the agricultural university tomorrow?"

"I will," answered Ung Sim without looking at the deputy director.

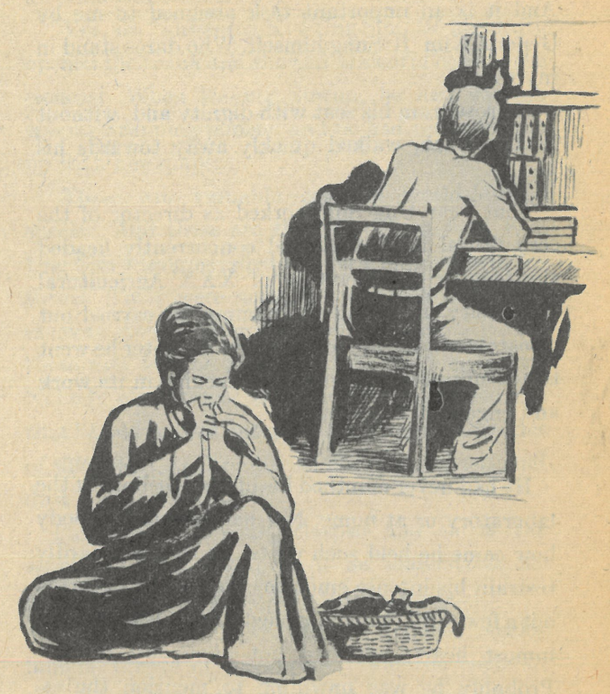
"You had better not go this time."

"Why?"

Ung Sim's gentle eyes showed a sign of anger.

"You will get to know," answered Myong Hak coldly.

Ung Sim slowly lifted up his head and looked into the deputy director's face. He knit his brows in a frown and spat out disgustedly: "You say so because of the special issue of the 'Nature' magazine now being circulated at the laboratory?"



The deputy director was taken aback, his eyes wide open.

Kye Ung Sim produced an unsealed envelope from his bosom and held it out to the deputy director. The latter received it in bewilderment and took out the letter. It read:

"Mr. Kye Ung Sim,

"You are informed that for unavoidable reasons we are not in a position to receive your lectures this winter. It is hoped that you will make arrangements you deem proper.

"XXX, Rector of XX Agricultural University"

The deputy director stared from the letter to Ung Sim's bald forehead. Now, everything is as clear as day, he thought to himself. But he insists on going to the university. How thoughtless of him!

But Ung Sim stroked his greying beard and drawled in a calm voice: "It gives me a great

satisfaction to deliver lectures at the university. And it is an important task assigned to me by General Kim Il Sung himself. Who dares stand in my way?"

He rose from his seat with dignity and, without looking back, walked quickly away towards his office.

That year Ung Sim worked as director of the sericultural laboratory and concurrently headed the faculty of sericulture of XXX Agricultural University. In spring and summer he carried out researches at the laboratory, and in winter he went to the university to guide the faculty in its work and engage in teaching.

He had never mouthed his life and feelings at the laboratory or at home. Nor had he told anybody how came he held such posts. As he could hardly restrain his intense emotions, he had just blurted out a few words which touched what was kept in his inmost heart, but had not gone any further. Probably he was unwilling to mention the esteemed General's kindly care for him before he could repay it with a great work which everybody would recognize; he wanted to tell nobody that he had had the honour of meeting the General and enjoyed his favours, before he achieved outstanding scientific successes which would gladden the person he respected most deeply.

Ung Sim came into his office and sat at the desk. But he could not calm himself down for a good while. He put his clasped hands on the desk and looked into the azure sky through the window. Fine wrinkles formed on his forehead.

2

Kye Ung Sim, renowned as the only sericulturist of Korea, greeted the country's liberation on August 15, 1945 on an experimental farm in Suwon, south Korea. His luck was in, one might say. He had spent half his lifetime in the deep inquiry into the essence of a living being. Now, it was high time he breeded a new species of silkworms with all his hard-won knowledge and thus devoted the rest of his life to nation-building.

Kye Ung Sim spent what little money he had setting up a house in which to breed original strains of silkworms. He had collected them while touring different places of the East for many years.

Those were troublesome days following liberation. The weeks passed and then the months. But nobody called on Kye Ung Sim.

Winter was approaching. But he could not get firewood and heat the breeding house and the silkworm-raising rooms. The caterpillars which had awaken from their last sleep, were on the verge of extinction.

Kye Ung Sim hurry-scurried to Seoul. He met influential politicians and asked for their help. But they all of them were indifferent to his appeal. They thought how cheeky this old stranger was, showing up at a sacred place where nation-building was discussed and twaddling about the fate of worms.

Kye Ung Sim returned with an aching heart. He removed the original species of caterpillars into his living room. He lay down in the unheated room and thought of Korea's future sericulture, with a heavy heart.

One sleety night a young stranger, who wore a cotton muffler around his neck, called on him at his house. He took off his wet cap and made a deep bow to him. And he carefully took a letter out of his bosom, saying: "This is a letter addressed to you from General Kim Il Sung in person, sir."

"Really?!" exclaimed Kye Ung Sim in a wide-eyed surprise, and received the letter with trembling hands. It read in part:

"...You must have had a hard time all the while. You were persecuted by Japanese imperialists and roamed about at home and abroad, carrying your study materials with you...."

As he read out the letter written in a flowing style by respected General Kim Il Sung, Kye Ung Sim's eyes sparkled with vigour.

The young man said in a passionate tone of voice:

"While fighting in Mt. Paekdu, the General happened to read a newspaper published in Seoul. He came across an article about you Mr. Kye Ung Sim, captioned 'Wandering Scientist in Rags'. He said the article had never slipped his mind and that since we had regained the lost country, we should provide you with every condition for research. And he asked me to bring you to him, come what may."

Kye Ung Sim's thin face wore a serious expression. In nature he never believed in anything before he had ascertained it himself. But, for this once he was inclined to act on the impulse of the moment. For he felt sure that the place where this plain youth asked him to come, where the man who valued him so lived, must be a good place.

That very night Kye Ung Sim packed the original strains of silkworms and research materials—which were all he had—into his quilted clothes. He dressed himself like an aged man returning home and determinedly set off on his journey.

Kye Ung Sim crossed the 38th Parallel and arrived in the democratic capital city of Pyongyang. Before long he was summoned by the General. Hardly able to calm his stirring heart, he got into a car and put on his laps a leather trunk containing the original species of caterpillars. The car sped towards the building of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea situated on Haebang Hill.

Kye Ung Sim went upstairs as if in a dream. Hardly had the secretary gone into the office to inform of his arrival when the door was opened, and the young General walked out briskly.

"Thank you for coming all the way," said he with a kind smile, and warmly held Kye Ung Sim's hands in his. He only looked vacantly at the General. He had never seen a man, who made such a gentle and pleasant impression.

Kye Ung Sim followed the General into his office in an ecstatic trance. The latter took the former's leather trunk and put it on the table. He asked:

"Does this contain the original breeds of silkworms you treasure so?"

"Yes, sir," answered Kye Ung Sim. He hurriedly opened the trunk and showed silkworm eggs to the General. When leaving Suwon, he had had no special wrapping papers, and he had packed them up with newspapers.

"These are valuable eggs of world-famous species. And these are the ones which I—" Kye Ung Sim's tongue failed him as a lump rose in his throat. There were multi-coloured silkworm eggs stuck to sheets of Korean paper. He had cultivated these new strains of caterpillars for long years. Nobody would know that they were such rarities that he had singled out one by one from multitudes of silkworms, as carefully as if he panned out gold dust.

The General warmly clasped and shook the scholar's hand again, as if he understood his painstaking efforts for scientific pursuits.

"You brought more than a hundred world-famous breeds of silkworms," said the General. "How tremendous! Come on, take this seat, please. Let's have a chat now." He pulled a chair from under the table and offered it to the scholar. Kye Ung Sim sat down on the chair, unboundedly grateful to the General.

The General went on to say:

"At present our sericulture is in a deplorable situation. There is no strain of silkworm suited to the climate of our country. What is worse, we are unable to incubate silkworm eggs and raise the caterpillars for ourselves. From antiquity Korea is called a land of golden tapestry because it is as beautiful as a silk embroidery. What should we do to clothe all of our people in silk? Please tell me your opinion."

Kye Ung Sim was moved to tears by his passionate words. "All the indescribable hardships I have undergone in my scientific pursuits have not been in vain. Half my lifetime has been spent to greet this very day." He cried to himself, and hot tears flowed down his cheeks.

"Please do not reproach me for shedding the tears, General. I am a nameless scholar who deals with small worms. My hair turned grey while scrutinizing into their celles for many years. I am a man who knows nothing but science. However, I could not forget my home village where I was born, and returned from abroad. The Japanese imperialist police suspected that I had participated in political activities. As soon as I set foot on my homeland, they handcuffed me and locked me up for three months. Korea was freed from Japanese shackles, but I was treated coldly and even insulted in south Korea. But I've found my genuine homeland now."

Kye Ung Sim wanted to say this to the General, hardly able to contain his surging emotion. But he mastered his excitement with an effort, and said in a tearful voice:

"I made up my mind today, though belatedly, to dedicate the remainder of my life to uphold your lofty plan."

"Thank you," said the General, looking affectionately at Kye Ung Sim. And he went ahead with his words:

"Mr. Kye, it is a matter of pressing urgency to provide garments to our ill-clad people. I thought it over and over, but cotton alone will not do. Every farmhouse should be encouraged to raise silkworms. So, it is imperative to cultivate new strains of caterpillars and train large numbers of sericulturists as early as practicable. You have a mountain of work to do."

Kye Ung Sim's eyes glistened with joy. He stood up and emphatically declared:

"General, it was my earnest wish to do that."

Two years had passed since then. Kye Ung Sim always felt sorry that he had done no work worth mentioning since he received instructions from the sagacious personality.

This is a bolt from the blue, he said to himself. They say my research supports the eugenics advertised by imperialist aggressors! What nonsense!

The furious north wind howled all the night through, but it was far from abating at dawn. Kye Ung Sim quit his home earlier than usual. He was holding an outworn leather bag, which he had carried God knows for how long. On seeing their chief, the laboratory employees who were on their way to work, hastily greeted him and doubtfully looked back at him. He wore a grey Korean outer coat over his silk coat and trousers and put on his ashy Korean socks and white rubber shoes. In the days of Japanese rule Kye Ung Sim would have them on to indicate his conscience as a Korean scholar. Recent years he had worn them at home only on New Year's Days when he received guests.

Kye Ung Sim's unusual attire and aloofness made one feel something pathetic about him, which can be found only in a man who is going to fight a fatal duel.

He was followed by his wife who minced carrying a big cotton bundle on head and a cattail bag in hand. She kept her head drooped as if to avoid the eyes of others.

Pae Myong Hak was standing in front of the laboratory's porch and looked impudently at the receding figure of Kye Ung Sim. In presence of others, he muttered: "What a pity! He is a moth flying into fire! He does not know they have dismissed him from the post of dean—"

Myong Gil Dong stole a glance at the deputy director and shuddered. He was looking blankly at Kye Ung Sim who turned the corner of a house and disappeared.

DO YOU KNOW?

Military Demarcation Line

The present Military Demarcation Line in Korea is a boundary fixed for military purposes in accordance with the Korean Armistice Agreement concluded on July 27, 1953.

The MDL is 550 ri long starting from the Han River estuary to Pooejin-ri in the south of Height 351. It is indicated by 1,292 Military Demarcation Line markers, which are stood at the interval of two kilometres.

The MDL runs in the centre of the Demilitarized Zone, which is two kilometres wide on both sides of the line.

The MDL is no national border. Nevertheless, the MDL prevents Koreans in the north and south from visiting or hearing from each other. They are even unable to know how their families and relations scattered in both parts of the country, are faring.

US imperialists who occupy the south of Korea have remained entrenched there for nearly 40 years, and turned this MDL into a barrier that divides our people, and a line that partitions the Korean territory in north and south. They concentrated massive armed forces and a huge amount of materiel and built military installations along the MDL. And they perpetrate armed provocations against the northern half of our Republic almost every day.

In recent years US imperialists had the south Korean puppets build a great reinforced concrete wall along the MDL. It is five metres high and ten metres wide at the bottom.

However desperately US imperialists try to keep our country divided and make south Korea their permanent colony, they will not be able to frustrate our people's desire to live together on one territory. Today the entire people in north and south Korea are fighting dynamically to tear down the MDL, the artificial barrier of national partition, and bring about one Korea.

Kojoson

Kojoson is Korea's first slave-owning state, which was established in the 8-7th century B.C. and existed until 108 B.C.

The capital was Wangjioncheng.

The inhabitants of Kojoson were composed mainly of Ye and Maek tribes of the same ancestral origin.

In ancient times the Korean people were quite patriotic-minded and eager to defend the country, and they developed the country's economy to a considerable extent.

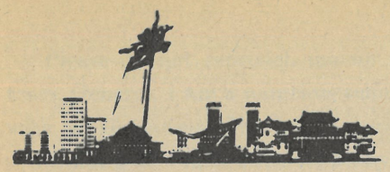
In Kojoson agriculture was developed already in the Bronze Age and various kinds of food grains were planted; mulberry silkworms were raised and hemp planted to weave silk and hemp cloth. Animal husbandry was also developed so that horses, cattle, pigs and chickens were raised.

A remarkable fact is that Kojoson people had long made household tools, farm implements and weapons from iron from early days. The technique of making alloyed bronze was so advanced as to produce varied alloyed goods. Earthenware manufacturing was also developed considerably.

In addition, Kojoson people used calendars needed for farming and annual ceremonies. They had advanced techniques of astronomical observation and an abundant knowledge of astronomy.

They were fond of singing and dancing, and they were courteous and equipped with noble moral qualities, which was well known to neighbouring countries.

Kojoson's productivity and culture were taken over later by Koguryo and became an asset for the latter's historical and cultural development.



NEWS

200 Changgwang Health Complexes

The Changgwang Health Complex is a large-scale modern hygienic and cultural centre and pleasant place of rest, situated on the Potong River in Pyongyang.

It has service and recreation facilities such as baths, barber shops, beauty salons, facial treatment rooms, wading and swimming pools.

200 complexes of this kind are built in different parts of our country thanks to the Party's policy for the people.

Modernistic bathhouses of the Changgwangwon type are built not only in large cities such as Hamhung and Sinuiju but also in Panmun County, Kaesong, on the Military Demarcation Line; Sonbong County, the northernmost part of the country; Samjiyon County, the "highest county"; the mountainous counties of Samsu and Kapsan, and other places. These bathhouses are superlative in architecture, equipment and ornament and constructed to fit the local characteristics and the conveniences of the population.

Some Changgwang health complexes in South Hwanghae Province are so constructed as to make effective use of hot springs available there, so that the local populace can get hot-water treatment. In Tongchon County, Kangwon Province modern bathhouses are built even in ri and run regularly.

New-type Speed Reducer

Recently a new-type speed reducer was manufactured at the August 28 Factory. As compared with the old one, this new machine needs much less manpower and equipment for its manufacturing, and saves 50 per cent of steel materials and 40 per cent of electricity.

It is constructed in a very simple way and does not cause complicated technological problems. Therefore, it can be made easily wherever there is a lathe, a drilling machine and a shaper.

The speed reducer is not only economical and easy to make but also has many advantages in operation. If it is attached to a machine or equipment, the operator can change its speed as he wishes, while it is working. So it is convenient and can increase production 5 times at the maximum.

More than 5,000 Machine Tools Produced

Recently the workers and technicans of the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory manufactured large-sized machine tools such as 6,000-ton hydraulic presses, large-size four-shaft milling machines, 5,000-ton sheet presses, oversize angle bar mill. They vigorously conducted the let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement. This factory has reinforced its technical equipment by producing more than 5,000 machine tools on its own during the past 24 years from June 1959 when the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot teachings.

Novel Rotary Automatic Processing Tool

Recently the workers and three-revolution team members in the Ryongsong Machine Complex manufactured a new rotary automatic processing tool. It is a universal machine which can cut any screw gears automatically and minutely in a unit time.

Nowadays the machine is playing a great role in every branch of the national economy, especially in the mining industry.

No. 39416

"A Single Heart" and "The Pledge Made That Day"

The Party cell chairman and workteam leader Jong Sun have removed time bombs at the risk of their lives

1. Gun Sam and Jong Sun are delighted to obtain firebricks with which to restore the cupola

2. Party members hear the sad news that their shop head Gun Sam was killed by the class enemy

3. Jong Sun strives to put into effect the great leader's on-the-spot instructions

Party members and workers are choked with emotion, seeing off the fatherly leader who came himself to their workplace through the flames of war to guide their Party cell general membership meeting

The heroine Jong Sun resolves to carry out, come what may, the task given by the great leader to make a large-sized pump, saying that they could fulfil their tasks because they did just as the Party asked them to do

Party members are pricked by conscience to learn that submitting a written request for materials and equipment would worry the fatherly leader

The simple wedding ceremony of Jong Sik and Yong Hye, iron works proprietor's daughter

Jong Sun endures hardships to remove a cupola

The class enemy cause blowholes to form in the main body of the pump

Jong Sun and other Party members swear an oath of allegiance to the great leader to repair the pump at all costs and defend the Party line

Silk Producers

—At Pakchon Silk Mill—

Pioneers in the multi-beam tending movement

Skilled workers are trained

Exchanging experience

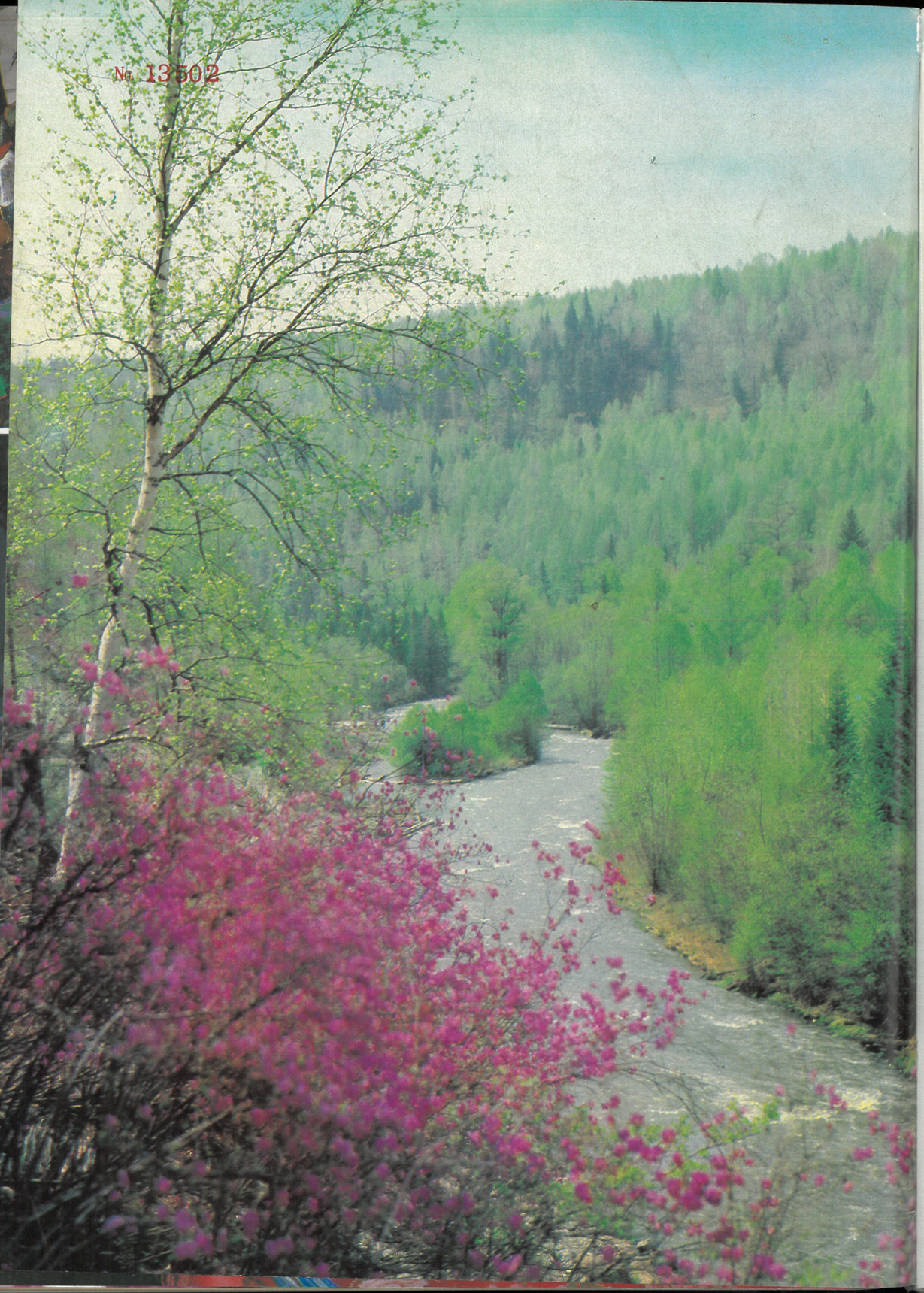
They put their heart and soul into making new patterns

Products are estimated

Yearly-plan fulfillers
are congratulated

Conditioners are satisfied with products

No. 13502



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